G Essay 1

There never was a good war or a bad peace

"How badly did they torture you?" asked the Journalist

"The torture was quite bad. There comes a point where you think 'death is simpler', but fortunately, for me, the last part i.e. the third degree part, did not start"

This was the first interaction of Group Captain K Nachiketa with the world on how he was tortured post his capture during Kargil war of 1999.

As we remember fallen heroes on the 25th anniversary of the Operation Vijay where India won a decisive

and a crucial war protecting its territory. One cannot help but think

"The peaks have been captured
The land restored,
yet the heart remains empty"

It shows the reality of wars. where the tangibles are restored to the victor yet the intangible souls of the countless heroes are lost.

The concept of war is not new. Historically speaking, war can be traced back to ancient ages. when the wars were fought for land territories or cattle. Be it the attack by Alexander to be the world conqueror to the blitzkrieg of Hitler, wars have existed since time immemorial.

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what has been the constant feature throughout, is that there have always been reasons to justify the war. To classify some of them as good wars.

Good wars can be said to be the ones where the end goal is a justified one. At least justified for one party involved. But however good or bad the motive may be, war and peace cannot stand on the same pedestal.

Similarly, the bad peace concept is one where peace leads to some negative outcome. For instance, accepting oppression by the mighty as a way of life is antithetical to the literal meaning of peace.

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Good war and bad peace! an oxymoron

On close observation and analysis of the issues, one may decipher that indeed there was never a good war or a bad peace.

This is because from an ethical perspective, means do not justify ends. No matter how good or positive the end goal may be, the path should also be a legitimate one. For instance, post world war 2 began, the allies tried to defend their actions as of those bringing peace to Europe. Yet, it was their own actions post Treaty of Versailles that led to war.

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

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Thus, their justification of intervention in the war does not hold ground in face of massive human life crisis and destruction.

Secondly, it can be rightfully said that there are no winners in the war. Eventually it is the humanity which loses in the longer run. While it can be said that the allies won world war 2. Yet, modern day reality of Europe casts a never shadow on the slogan of war again.

Thirdly, any war — no matter the reason, impinges on the human progress made so far. All the talks of peace in middle east, Abraham Accords and the statement

of Jake Sullivan, National Security Advisor of President of USA render themselves mute at the current state of affairs.

"The middle East Region is Quiter today than it has been in the two decades"

This was Sullivan's statement a week before October 7 attacks on Israel. Fast forward ten months, and we are still fighting out for a humanitarean aid and a ceasefire.

War also impacts the psychology of people who are a constant spectator of misery, destruction and mockery of human life. It impacts the children disproportionately as they have a

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bleak future ahead in a war torn country.

Not only the societal aspects of displacement and refugee crisis, a war also exacerbates the economic turmoil where it takes decades to reconstruct a country ravaged by war. The recent coups in countries like Kenya, Gabon speaks volume of the poverty and inequality stricken societies.

Similarly, bad peace also remains a myth. This is because peace is relatively much better than any war as it brings a sense of semblance and development in societies. Yet it is often undermined by war hungry humans since there are no victors in the peace.

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Even though peace may not be ideal in outcomes, yet it does bring societies closer and creates a sense of fraternity and brethren. The reason as to why Truth and Reconciliation Committee was formed in South Africa post the end of apartheid regime by Nelson mandela.

Furthermore peace in form a temporary truce should also not be considered bad since it ~~ba~~ gives time to think over the solutions. when MG Ramachandran Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had hiccups while meeting the Chief Minister of Karnaka who offered him water, he said –

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maybe, my hiccups are representatives of Chennai's state today. Will you offer it ~~offer~~ water too ss

They both laughed, the protests ended and Cauveri water was released to Chennai next day. This peace may offer some insights to the present water crisis between the ~~two~~ states and lead to development of future peaceful co-existence.

Having discussed the myths of good war and bad peace, it becomes pertinent to look at if history shows any signs of a real good war or if at all there was a bad peace.

While the instances may be few, yet in this vast expanse of journey of human existence, exceptions are not so uncommon

An example of good war is closer home when India fought with Pakistan in 1971. It led to liberation of Bangladesh and freeing up of tension on India's eastern border.

Further, India's call for end to terrorism and hosting of no money for terror conference sheds light on the need to eradicate terrorism.

On the other hand, an apt example of bad peace could be talks between USA and Taliban held in Qatar on the future of Afghanistan. The abysmal state of the citizens clinging on the airborne plane to migrate to

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6 peaceful countries due to the takeover of Taliban questions the legitimacy of our capability to even have peace talks.

It thus becomes clear that good and bad are relative terms. They can be used for war and peace interchangeably, albeit not so frequently. The modern world is neither good nor bad, rather it hangs somewhere in the middle close to the grey zone.

Having said that, the importance of peace should not be undermined as it should always be the priority, and war always an exception. It becomes pertinent to understand how the world should move ahead from the grey zone?

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A wake up call for peace

The first step should be to adopt a policy of peaceful resolution to every conflict. India set an example for the world when it created a common platform for Korean crisis resolution resulting in a ceasefire.

Nations can also undertake peace as the natural course. While the preparation of war should only seem to act as a deterrance. India is a trailblazer in this domain through its no first use nuclear policy. And it is the only country to get a nuclear supplier group waiver to create a credible deterrance

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Globally, consensus are needed to give teeth to the institutional frameworks ~~also~~ already set in place. The Bretton woods Institutions along with United Nations need to accept modern day reality and be open to reforms. when they become a platform for holistic and inclusive discussion for peace, they will automatically become a ~~becoo~~ beacon of a peaceful future.

One must always remember Sun Tzu's The Art of war

"To win one hundred victories in one hundred battles is not the acme of skill.
To subdue the enemy without fighting is the acme of skill."

It can be tweaked in the modern

day reality where subduing the enemy may not be needed and bring temporary peace. But not letting the issue go to battle, rather bridging peace should be the acme of skill

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Section B

"He who will not economize will have to agonize"

In the early 2000s, Anil Ambani was seen as a beacon of success and potential in the corporate world. Following the split in Reliance family, he took charge of the newer, forward looking ventures while mukesh Ambani got the traditional core businesses. The emerging sectors' growth made him surpass mukesh Ambani in wealth and became world's sixth wealthiest individual.

Fast forward 25 years to 2024, mukesh Ambani's net worth exploded to over 100bn dollar while Anil Ambani's net worth diminished to zero.

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How the fortunes of two seemingly similar individuals can diverge significantly in a little over twenty years calls for a deeper understanding of the need to economize. Before delving deeper, it becomes imperative to understand what is meant by economize

In a narrow sense, economize as a term is associated with finance. It refers to certain unnecessary expenditure practise thrift and save for the future.

However, in a broad sense, term has a connotation in diverse fields. It can be related to efficiency where the capacity

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of a plant is benchmarked with the maximum efficiency possible.

Similarly, focus on reduce, reuse and recycle has become a cardinal call for Responsible consumption. Prime minister himself acted as a becon of change when he wore a sleeveless sadri jacket, made from recycled plastic bottles during the meeting with Bill Gates.

Furthermore, the call for limiting the use of fossil fuels also is a case of economization. Since they are limited and depleting in nature and need to be preserved for future generations.

In the similar way, the clarion call of "minimum Government maximum Governance"

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can also be a form of economization.

On the other hand, to agonize is to be agitated by not getting the outcomes one desires. While in certain cases agony comes from uncontrollable factors, But in most cases, an individual's own actions can enhance or reduce agony.

For instance, if a child prefers to play over completion of homework, he will have to agonize the next day in class. or if a report asked by the team leader is not completed due to procrastination, agony is inevitable.

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Economization: A treasurehouse of growth

The need to economize is crucial for achieving growth in any field. There are few reasons for it.

Firstly, the resources on earth is limited which makes it incumbent upon us to use them judiciously. In the context of India - India has only 2.4% of global land yet it has to support 16% of global population.

Additionally, resources can only lead to sustainable growth when they are economized. If future generation will have a legacy from our current generation, it should be a one which they cherish, not

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despise. which can only come from sustainable use.

Also as humans, it's innate in us to move to an efficient system from old and archaic systems in any field. for instance, old license raj regime hindered India's growth upto 1990s. The need to economize became inevitable post the economic crisis. Its fruits are evident today when through economization, India has become fifth largest economy.

Additionally, to economize it to also ~~use~~ use time more judiciously. It leads to overall societal progress and better economic activities.

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Lack of economization: Increase in agony

It is indeed true that those who will not economize will have to agonize. At an individual level, those who do not economize face economic and social issues. wasteful expenditure and a lack of savings will lead to agony due to being trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty and debt.

At the family level, it impacts household savings, standard of life and compromise on health and education. Thus starts the inter-generational transmission of agony.

Society also bears the brunt of non-economization as it

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perpetuates inequality and leads to widening gaps between have's and have nots.

Nations who do not economize ~~facth~~ face severe debt crisis, economic misfortunes and are left at the mercy of debt relief. Srilanka being a case in point. The populist measures being used to remain in power eventually led to agony and economic collapse.

Similarly, the recent climate crisis and changing monsoon pattern has caused havoc in wayanad with tragic death over 150 in landslide. It reflects on our incompetencies to economize in the environmental domain leading to

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mother nature being in fury of agony.

Can economization have an evil face

While the benefits of economization are umpteen. There are few anomolies as well, for instance, we humans have two kidneys and extra capacity in many of our organs. This is because nature likes to overinsure itself. unlike humans who is increasingly engaged in debt.

This concept of redundancy is explained by Nassim Nicholas Taleb in his book Antifragile. where he quotes —

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66 Redundancy is ambigous because it seems like a waste if nothing unusual happens. Except that something unusual happens — usually".

A similar unusual event happend in 2012. A 8.6 magnitude of earthquake in Japan not only caused loss of human life but also impacted the operations of Toyota. The company pioneered in lean manufacturing systems and six sigma had to crumble due to non-availability of car components amidst the global supply chain crisis. It seems that over-economization is as much a bane as non-economization

To economize is to ease out life

It is evident by now that the virtuous way forward is to economize —

In right quantity
At right place and
At right time.

While the fruits of economization are clear, the path needs to be laid out.

Firstly, values of thrift and saving need to be instilled in children in families and schools. As children learn by watching adults, a simple act of turning off the unnecessary light or closing the tap while brushing can create values of economization.

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In monetary sense also, if children are taught the importance of financial planning in school and colleges, they may not agonize much in future while filing their taxes.

Additionally, our institutions need to be quality driven and discussion oriented. The budget making process can be more participative where citizens are more aware of the nation's finances. This will help them in not only getting agonized by increase in taxes, but appreciate the robustness of economy as well as the complexity of economic decision making.

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Role of media also needs to be thought about. As they act as a medium for celebrating good economization practices. Rise of social media channels like ThinkSchool helps in propagating case studies regarding best practices of economization in different fields.

Further, robust international consensus are needed to bring to fruition all the economizing done in domain of climate awareness. The setting up of Global Stocktake in COP28 Dubai is a welcome step. But it will only benefit if the implementation is also economized.

Lastly the word of mahatma Gandhi can act as a guide for us

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on the path of economization
The dictum
"There is enough in the world for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed"

In this way, one can learn and practice the quality of economization to have a peaceful, happy and agony free life

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surbhi Pathak

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENG

तारीख
Date

24/8/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian society is full of representation of art & tribal paintings showcasing a vast tapestry of cultural heritage.

Tribal art → insights into cultural practices

① celebration of way of life and cultural assimilation

eg warli art showing daily chores and human connect

② Universal humanism and deeply religious connect with nature

eg use of natural colors like ochre, zero

③ co-habitation with animals, birds & nature in general

eg Bhimbetka painting depict elephant, deer hunting.

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(4) community festivals celebration
eg: Lakhudiyar cave painting depict society celebrating festivals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art → values of tribal community

(1) value of love and compassion to human beings and nature
eg: Dokra art → celebrating children

(2) Syncretic & symbiotic relation with people and animals
eg:

(3) presence of karma → focus on good deeds
eg: Kalighat painting depict Yamraj or god of death

(4)

Tribal art should be preserved and protected to serve as a beacon of India's soft power
Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat can be expanded to teach our children about tribal art values in schools.

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian freedom struggle was successful due to concrete efforts and leadership of statesmen — two of them were Mahatma Gandhi & JL Nehru

approach towards Indian freedom struggle

Mahatma Gandhi	JL Nehru
(1) Focus on non-violence and satyagraha to drive out British from India	(1) He used dialogue & discussion as a means initially to gain freedom
(2) Focus on Ramrajya and a country without any governance but Panchayat and village Rule (eg – Article 40)	(2) Socialistic by ideas, he wanted an egalitarian society where people were equal

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(3) continued with fast-unto death against separate electorates

(4) Began non-cooperation at the influence of Khilafat movement but ended it due to Chauri Chaura incident (against violence)

(5) Believed in the power of people to gain freedom but continued struggle was not followed as people would get tired.

(6) worked Indians to participate in 2nd world war in a fight against fascism

(3) He wanted representation for lower castes in the Indian democracy

(4) wanted the movement to continue to end British rule. He was of opinion of struggle till the end to gain victory (S-V)

(5) Did not believe initially, but post CML disobedience movement, came to adopt struggle - Truce struggle of Gandhiji

(6) wanted British to give Indians freedom first if they are fighting for democracy in immense ways

They both contributed for India's freedom, one becoming Father of India & other first Prime minister of India

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World war II resulted in accelerated decolonization across the world as the colonial powers started leaving the countries and focused on own growth

Key factors that led to decolonization

① Loss of economic potential of the Allies and colonial powers and they could not fight & subdue the countries & armies

② National awakening among the countries that they want to have self rule over countries.

Revival of social reforms in India led people to have faith in themselves

③ Real intention of colonial powers of loot, extortion and exploitation

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came out in the open. As they fought for democracy as Allies in WW2 yet did not give freedom to countries

(4) National groupings based on collective ideologies led people to people connect and spread of idea

eg Bandung Conference and Non-aligned movement.

(5) Formation of United Nations accelerated decolonisation as idea of → liberty → socialism → democracy spread across

(6) World war bipolarity and ideological connect with USSR/USA blocks led to further countries being decolonised. eg Singapore in 1970s

(7)

Decolonization led to revival of nationalistic tendencies and power of people to have self rule, self identity and a free world to live in.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent floods in urban cities Delhi, mumbai, Gurgaon have caused massive damage to life & livelihood.

With urban population set to rise from 30% (Census 2011) to 50% by 2030, human encroachment becomes a challenge

↓

Impact on water bodies

(1) Over construction and concretisation leads to blockage of natural flow of water & rivers

eg Yamuna regularly floods in Delhi rains

(2) Stormwater drains become clogged due to plastics, less groundwater seepage

(3) Lakes have been dried in Bangalore for creating high rise apartments

eg Majestic Bus stand was Mudikere lake earlier

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(4) Pavements outside offices, buildings create an obstruction to natural flow in downstream — leading to flooding of Epsilon apartments in Gurugram

(5) expansion of land around wetlands and reservoirs → pollution, drainage problem algal bloom eg Bellandur lake caught fire from Industrial waste

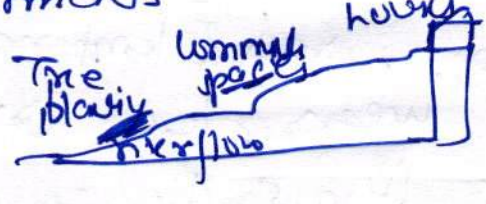
(6) Urban heat island effect where over construction lead to less groundwater recharge eg 400-500m low level of groundwater in Pune.

Ways to deal

1) model building bye laws → mandatory Rainwater harvesting → less construction

2) effective & strigent methods on encroachment by builders — due process of construction of apartments

3) construction away from floodplain zone



Urban areas are engine of economic growth. They need to be sustainable & environmental friendly for SDG 11 (responsible production & consumption)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geographical features of the land are the determinant of infrastructural systems for effective transportation and people movement.

Physical geographical features → Development of Transportation

(1) Terrain & topography decides on the mode of transportation.

eg Development of ropeway in mountain areas like Dharamshala to Macleodganj.

eg railway on relatively flat land

(2) Climate often helps in transportation

ex → rain & temperature determines the wear & tear or depreciation of infrastructure eg rusting of iron.

(3)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geographical features have contributed to the development

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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

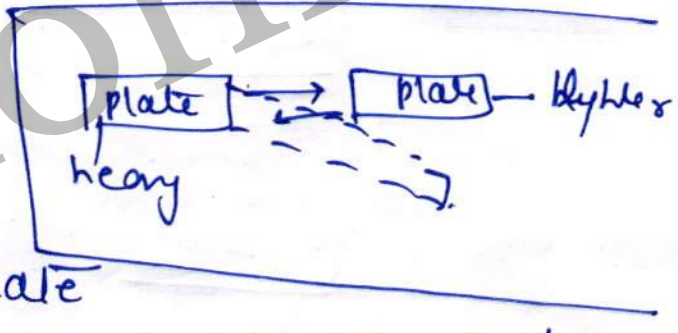
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean Trenches are geographical features found in the deepest regions of oceans creating a unique ecosystem

Ocean Trenches formation

(1) When ocean-continent or ocean-ocean plates collide, leading to subduction of the heavier plate

(2) The gap gets created when the subducting plate melts under heavy temperature and pressure



(3) Often these Trenches have underwater volcanoes formed as magma may rise up.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Oceanic relief formations

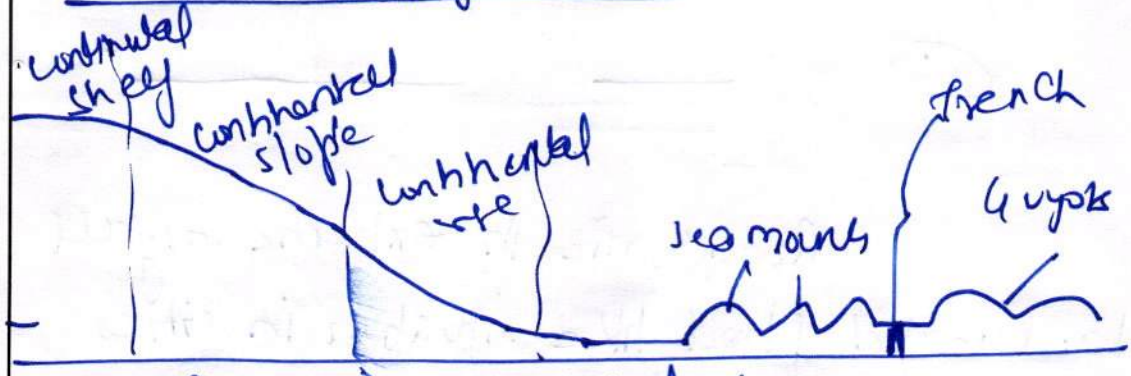

Fig: – Ocean Relief features

(1) [Continental shelf] provides vast richness of life with various seafish, fishes found

(2) [Continental slope] – sudden fall in slope leading to height difference – creating thermocline zone and conducive environment for big fishes

(3) Seamounts and Guyots are often found at the bottom of ocean giving life to corals, algaes & local life

(4) It's filled with nutrients at the top while bottom generally is a [benthic zone] with low oxygen & light

(5) [Polymetallic nodules] are also found at the bottom of ocean.

Need is for international collaboration to protect the vast expansion of oceans for achievement – SDG 13 (life under water)

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent rise in extreme rainfall has created flood like situation in cities like Delhi, Mumbai

Reasons behind increasing no. of extreme rainfall events

(1) climate change & global warming have exacerbated climate variability, monsoon become erratic
eg 1.2°C already by IPCC

(2) It creates a feedback loop — with rise in La Nina & heavy monsoon

(3) western disturbances have also become erratic leading to rainfall in March - April — impact on Rabi crop

(4) Anthropogenic → contributes to extra pollution through vehicular emissions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of extreme rainfall events

1) **Social impact**
- → poor and vulnerable are most impacted
- → loss of lives eg Sikkim floods
- → forced to migrate
- → disproportionate impact on women & children
  - eg Relief camps during cyclone Amphan – gender violence
- → Biodiversity → cattle death in Kedarnath floods

2) **economic**
- → infrastructure collapse
- → dam breaks
  - eg Vishnugad Tapovan
- → Cost of disaster relief
- → Reconstruction & rebuilding

Ways
1) community preparedness
2) capacity building of institutions
3) Behavioral change due to climate adversity eg Ac@26
4) Sendai Framework

more collaboration & resilient infrastructure can reduce the impact of extreme rainfall.

mitigation & adaptation efforts are needed in the 4th CDRR & LBDR-RC

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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is having the golden opportunity of reaping demographic dividend where 68% of population in the working age (15–59).

Yet, low female labour force participation paints a dismal figure

Low female LFPR — cannot afford

(1) 37% as per PLFS 23

(2) women in workforce can increase India's GDP by 27% (IMF Christine Lagarde)

(3) women are more enrolling in higher education → GER — 27.2% (AISHE)

↓

can be used in employment

(4) manufacturing sector can gain from women contribution which is

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a low contributor at 18% (IT Industry)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Feminization of agriculture can be reduced, thus industries like livestock, food processing will grow

Challenges

1) Dual burden of work — care work limited to women
2) gender pay gap, motherhood penalty
3) glass ceiling / glass cliff
4) Harassment at workplace eg Kolkata rape & murder
5) objectification & commodification of women
6) Patriarchy leads to domestic violence

Way to go ahead

1) Provision of safe spaces, creche facility
2) equal pay should be promoted
3) Paternity leave, menstrual leave
4) strict enforcement of laws like POSH 2013

Dr BR Ambedkar — held a bird cannot fly with one wing — Similarly India cannot grow much if women are out of workforce and need work to become 'Nirbhar'

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste is a social concept where mobility is restricted among people belonging to different caste leading to further divisions in society

Progressive secularization of caste means caste is losing its relevance in society

1) caste neutral jobs eg Private sector

2) Industrialization → Urbanization
↓
growth of cities
↓
anonymity, heterogenity
caste dominence has reduced

3) move from occupation division of labour → egalitarian norms

4) caste no longer considered in marriages — rather compatibility is more important

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5)

Yet caste has still EXISTS

1) As per NFHS-3 — only 11% intercaste marriages

2) caste based dominance in rural areas

ex → a groom was harassed for going on a horse

3) modern form of purity and pollution

ex — separate glass for house maid

4)

caste has become secularized more in urban areas yet with rise in modernization, western principles. Yet caste is still present in India's culture due to historical presence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has lifted 25 crore people out of multidimensional poverty as per latest MPI report NITI.

Yet inequality is present

where oxfam report says

Top 1% — hold 72% wealth and 55% income

~~Inequality~~

Inequality is increasing

① more informalization of economy

② Lack of skills among poor to participate in formal sector

eg 5% formally skilled in India

55% — USA

95% → Korea

③ low female labour participation

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resulting in women being confined to unpaid, care economy.

7) Lack of growth in agriculture

45% population → 18% contribution to growth

8) Low MSME growth

→ 6 crore MSME

11 crore population employed

Ways to deal

1. Promotion of skill enhancement
   eg pm vishwakarma
2. Female employment → defeminization of agriculture
   → monetization of unpaid/care work
3. manufacturing sector push
   eg – PLI, semiconductor

India needs to grow at an expedited pace for inclusive growth where everyone is uplifted for sabka saath, sabka vikaas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a unique place in the ancient cultural milieu with civilizational contribution of religion of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

Brahminism (from Hinduism) and Buddhism were prominent religion and emerged parallely. Yet their trajectory often come in conflict leading to competition and decline of Buddhism

(1) Competition over Funding

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② competition over followers

→ Buddhism was adopted by many due to non-violence, middle path of life

→

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India had a rich history of cultural, polity and economy that it was cherished by travellers from worldwide especially Europe.

European Travellers in medieval period

(1) medieval period expanded from about 8th century to about the time of arrival of British in 18th century

(2) many dynasties and kingdoms flourished in the period.

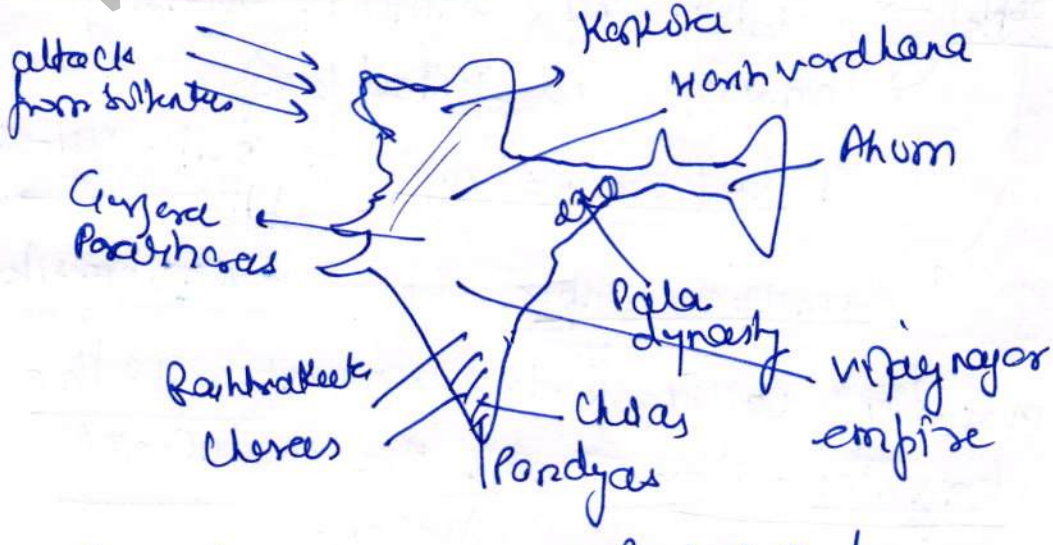

Fig: India in the medieval period and various dynasties

(3) Travellers like Nikitin visited Vijaynagar

empire
- Krishnadeva rule and prosperity

People
- celebration of mahanavmi and love
- living in harmony with King
- flourishing empire with lakes, flood canals from Tungabhadra
- Religious orientation
  - Kampi kempla
  - vittal temple

(4) Marco Polo visited Kakatiya Kingdom & talked about Rudreshwar temple

empire
- fiducianes of Chalukyas of Badami
- Intern of the welfare of people

People
- Religious and communal harmony
- Innovation and skilled people
  - eg Rudreshwar temple → built without pillars
- Ramappa temple → world Heritage site

Marco Polo called Rudreshwar temple as the brightest star amids the medieval temples

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(5) Nicolo Conti & Portuguese travellers visited different states and wrote extensively about — cultural practices
→ general way of life
→ universal humanism and spiritual inclination of people

(6) Later, French archaeologist also travelled to Nalanda → he was Francis Buchanan & discovered ruins of Nalanda University

Presence of Buddhist literature

religion living in harmony

accounts of foreign students like I-Tsing coming to India to learn.

Travellers have left an indelible account of rich Indian history of tapestry of culture, civilization, way of life. It has led to deeper understanding of way of life and provided a link to the past which needs to be taught to younger generation for the future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Plassey in 1757 is often called the First war of Independence by

Battle of Plassey in 1757 was a seminal victory of British where it was able to cement its rule in India and created hegemony among all the european colonizers

Changed the course of Indian history

① British emerged victorious leading to subjugation of local leaders

② ended the rule of mughals and was restricted only to Delhi & nearby areas

③ It showed the deep divisions in Indian society & rulers where their internal fights led to external power capturing power in India

(4) set a blow to Marathas who were looking to unite India

(5) British overpowered French threat as whoever controlled Bengal could have access to vast resources, trade opportunities

(6) Robert clive set up dual rule in Bengal where they had diwani rights of revenue while mir Jafar had lot of responsibilities & had to pay reparations

(7) Indian leaders like mir Kasim tried to overthrow British by joining hands with Awadh Nawab

↓

led to Battle of Buxar in 1960

↓

eventually British overpowered.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Changed the course of world History

(1) enhanced the British power and hegemony among colonial powers

(2) British east India company revenues was lot more due to trade in Bengal

- Built better navy
- supported Industrial revolution
- export of raw material from India

(3) made British conquer other territories like America through enhanced revenue from India

(4) Other powers remain restricted to regions like Indonesia, Australia.

Battle of Plassey of 1757 gradually led to subjugation of Indians. It created simmering discontent which emerged 100 years later in 1857 as the first war of independence and eventually led to India gaining its freedom back in 1947 → Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Independence in 1947 came with horror of partition where over 10 million people were killed leading to increased refugee problem.

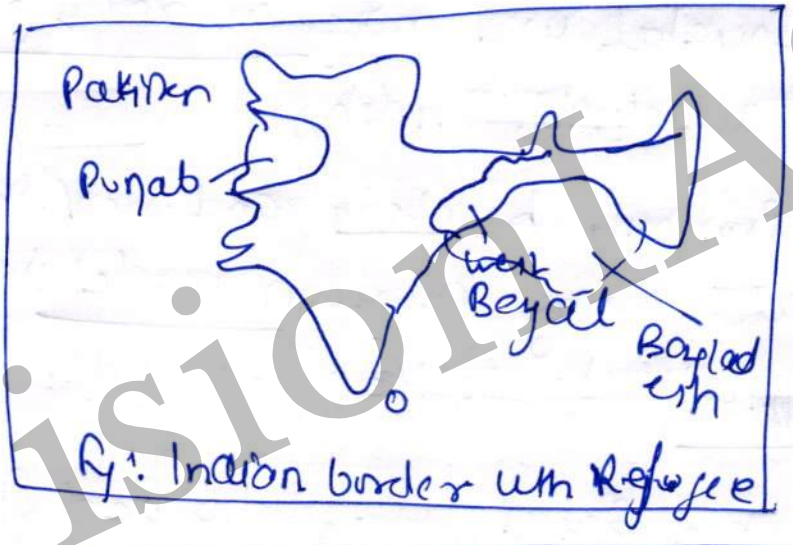

Fig: Indian border with Refugee

Difficult to rehabilitate refugee in W. Bengal

(1) origin of Two nation theory happened in Bengal region

earlier Bengal partition of 1907 & eventual annulment in 1911 created divisions

societal tolerance was low in the region as there was communal tensions from beginning

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Population of the region was more thermix and difficult to set aside a place for refugees

(3) Topography and Terrain of the region was more mountainous in the upper areas of Darjeeling,

(4) Societal was more culturally pluralistic with all religion residing

(5) Proximity to rivers and overflowing water during monsoon made it difficult to settle

(6) Since Bengal was a hotbed of revolutionary activities of sachin sanyal, Aurobindo, Surya sen → the Hindu people of the area did not accept refugees in the area.

(7) migrant crisis further exacerbated in north east where refugees came from Assam also.

Relatively easier in Punjab

(1) less population compared to Bengal

(2) society was less plural

(3) Revolutionary activities were limited as many were outside India from Punjab area

(4) more cultural acceptance of Partition

Longer was made for refugees by local

(5) Political leaders were more willing for negotiation and moving forward with resettlement & growth

Partition left a long term trauma to the refugees and their families. Movies like Gadar have represented what India as a nation had to go through to achieve independence from an evil colonial regime

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's has committed to climate net zero target by 2070 and adoption of Panchamrit target to have 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030 (COP 26)

Yet, India is heavily dependent on coal with 55% of energy coming from it.

economic cost with transition from coal to green

(1) Heavy investment needed for green technologies

(2) Innovation and Research is low in India ex → 0.7% expenditure on R&D by GDP

(3) huge dependence on coal → existing plants are cheaper → high capacity utilization achieved → abandoning would lead to asset misused

Retrofitting with green methods additional cost.

(4) livelihood of people impact → economic cost of jobs

eg UNEP says India would cumulatively need $1.7 trillion to be climate neutral by 2070.

social cost of Transition

(1) Dependency of people on coal plants

eg coal India Limited — over 1 lakh employees

(2) Impact on energy availability

Renewable not available throughout the day → lack of power will create societal divisions

(3) India's growth may reduce due to Transition. → low disposable income of poor → Social mobility reduced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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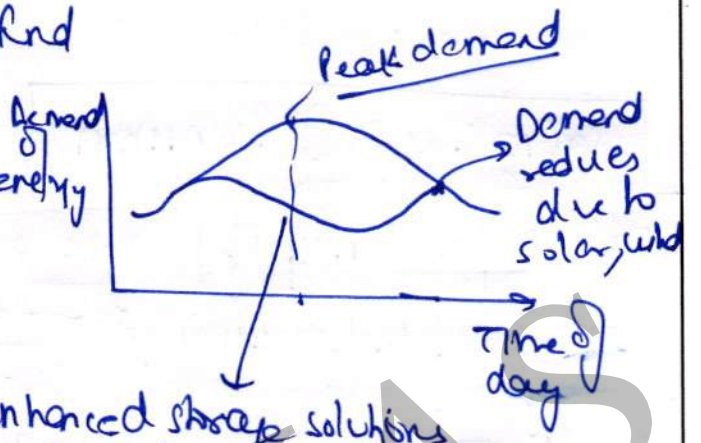
ways for transition from coal to green

① Tech Transfer from like minded countries and International collaboration under COP28

eg Loss & Damage fund

② gradual Transition can Reduce impact & enhance renewable acceptance



③ Attractive options on household acceptance of renewable solutions

eg PM Suryodaya Yojana → subsidized solar panels
→ low Bank loan

④ strategic Investment eg green hydrogen

→ 19600 cr on scheme & electrolyser
→ 6 lakh jobs

⑤ Hybrid plants → solar - wind - & coal
→ nuclear plant operationalised in Kakrapara

with rising economy @ 8.2%, India's energy needs will continue to grow. Increased investment & transition is needed to deal with Carbon Border Adjustment tax & make India self reliant

16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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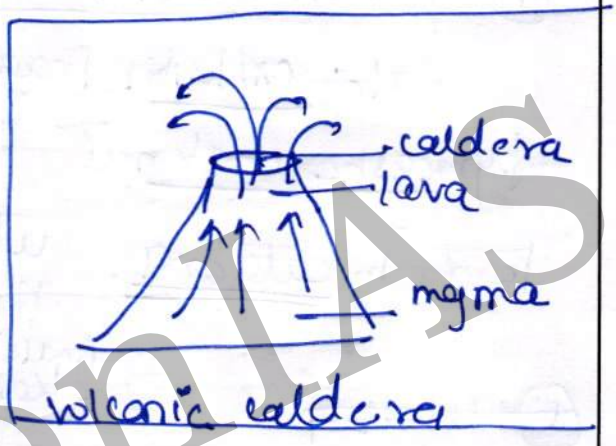
Volcanic calderas are type of volcanoes that are so explosive that they collapse on themselves resulting in a huge gap or caldera



Process of formation of volcanic calderas

① Due to the tectonic movement, ocean or continental plate keep on moving

② magma is formed deep in mantle due to the intense pressure & heat in the ~~crust~~ lose & mantle

Types of magma/lava

Basaltic
- low in explosion
- more fluid
- less viscous
- more silica

Acidic
- highly viscous
- less silica
- more viscous
- less fluid.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) As the magma finds an opening, it creates volcanic flow.

Due to high pressure and heat the lava doesn't flow easily, rather explodes

(4) often interaction with water can further create explosion leading to dust, ash & pyroclastic material thrown off a volcano leads to caldera when they collapse on themselves

~~(1) when off~~ eg Anak Krakatau volcano in Indonesia

Volcanic caldera → scenic beauty

(1) over time water gets accumulated in the caldera & caldera lake is formed

(2) enhances the tourism potential as people come to visit.

(3)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Heat waves is said to occur when temperature increases beyond normal range for a persistently long period of time i.e. 4 or more days

plains → above 40°C

mountains → above 30°C

Reasons behind →

① Increased frequency of heat waves

① Climate change & global warming

→ 1 Dec heat of 1.2°C rise in temperature

→ erratic rainfall and monsoon

- Increasing El-Nino & Positive Indian Dipole effect

② Advanced glacier melting

→ Scalded rise

→ Reduced albedo

→ greater sea temperature

↓

Increased moisture availability and conducive for rain

↓

Increase in cyclone intensity.

El Nino

↓

Low rainfall in regular monsoon → Delayed rainfall

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

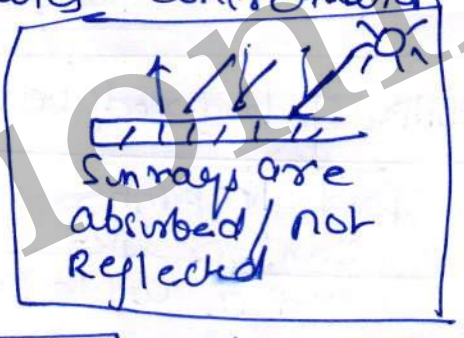
(3) Disrupted climate & human impact

- summer & winter months are delayed
- greenhouse gas emissions
- vehicular pollution exacerbates heat

Increase in intensity of heat waves

(1) lack of adequate infrastructure

- not conducive for heat absorption
  eg Paints used in building, glasses used in offices
- urban heat island effect due to concretisation
- low percolation to groundwater → warm soil



(2) Positive feedback loop — where one time heat wave leads to continual chain

Impact on global food security

(1) impact on crops → low productivity, lower yield

eg - India agriculture grew by only 1.4% in FY24 (economic survey) due to delayed monsoon.

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lower food grain production

eg 329 million tonnes → 328 million tonnes

FY23 FY24

lower yield of pulses

lack of nutrition

leads to increased inflation due to supply demand mismatch

eg India's CPI → 5.4%

yet food inflation was 7.5%

(2) Affordability of food reduces — disproportionate impact on poor

eg 80 crores covered under PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.

(3) Accessability of food reduces eg low yield ↓ lower exports ← food importing countries like Africa will be impacted.

ways to deal

Short Term
- affordable housing for farm migrants
- spraying water intermittently on roads
- Reduce vehicular emission.
- expand insurance to poor

Long Term
- International collaboration to address climate change — CBDR, INDC
- nudge → Behavioral change
  - Ae @ 24
  - public Transport

need to make lifestyle changes eg mission LiFE

climate change is a reality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grassland Biome are found in the temperate regions of the earth creating unique spaces on earth attracting animals

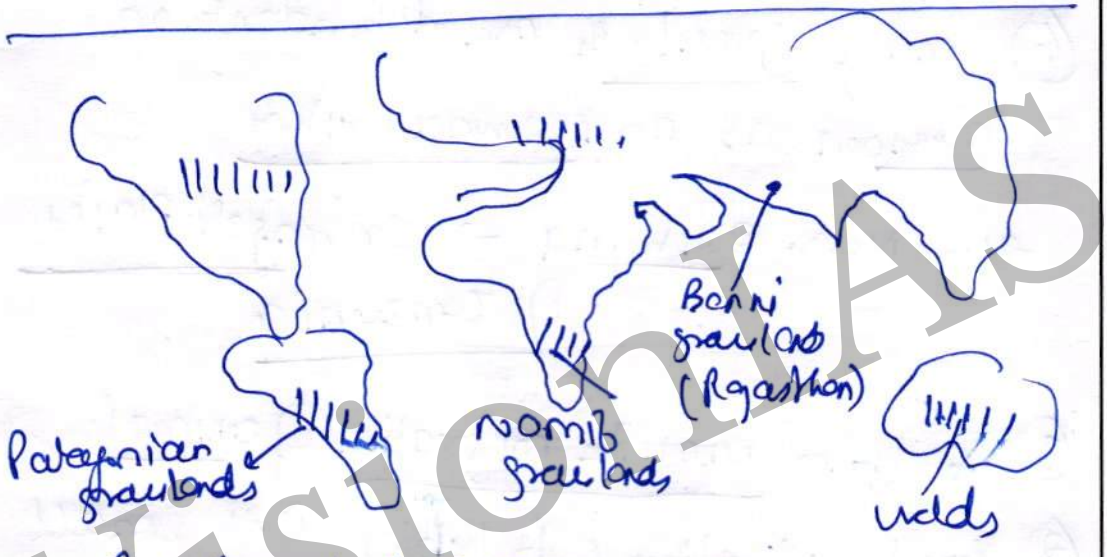

Fig 1: Grassland areas

Characteristics of grassland Biome

(1) well maintained grasslands occur creating a natural landscape for grazing animals

eg deer, elephants

(2) huge population density and diversity of animals due to grazing land

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Also attract predators eg Cheetah, leopards

(4) Temperature remains uniform throughout the year with mild diurnal variations

(5) Rainfall further enhances the diversity of grasses

(6) many grasslands are dependent on monsoon as no seasonal rivers

eg Near Botswana → Serengeti Plains of Tanzania

(7) leads to massive migration of animals

(8) provides livelihood to tribes with small agriculture proximity

(9) grasslands have been cut in many places to give way for plantation.

Threat posed to Banni grasslands

(1) expansion of desert area from Thar into Banni area leading to desertification of grassland

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Impact of climate change → droughts, El Nino
causing rainfall deficit

(3) expansion of urban spaces ready to threat to tribes & animals alike

(4) Conservation of great Indian Bustard (critically endangered) is a challenge
→ poaching
death to the power lines

(5) encroachment of land due to rapid industrialization.

Ways to protect Barni grasslands

(1) Integrated approach of collaboration with Tribes, NGO, civil society for protection

(2) Protection from encroachment → creation of buffer zones

(3) Green wall creation around the area to reduced desertification

(4) Awareness among the public → voluntary contribution, Responsible tourism.

They are ecosystem providers and need to be preserved and protected in line SDG 13 (life on land) as protection by SC in Ranjit Singh case

19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularism is the process where those govern the country are separated from the heads of religious institutions so that there is minimum impact of religion in the governance of country

There are **different models/approaches** to secularism

France approach
- strict separation of religion & state due to historical oppression by Church
- eg Burqini ban

USA approach
- separation between Religion & state
- yet can practice own religion in public places

Indian approach
- no, strict separation
- porous border between religion & state
- state can intervene
- Religion cannot

Arms Length Principle

Principled distance approach

India's approach → challenge **inter-Religious domination**

(1) Freedom to practise own Religion in constitute propagate (Art 25)

ensures no religion dominates, rather all are equal & have equal powers to practice

(2) Recent, Uniform Civil Code passed by Uttarakhand in line with article 44

exemplifies → Religion equal in civil cases
→ State cannot differentiate

(3) State does not use tax, or revenue on one religion propagation, rather on universal growth of all

(4) Promotion of equal opportunities for social mobility → Banning of hijab in school by Karnataka High Court → schools are secular places

Challenge Intra-Religious domination

(1) Domination of women in any Religion not allowed

eg Banning of Triple Talaq / Nikah Halala

Provide equality to women to right to a dignified life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Against oppressive practices in a religion

- Female genital mutilation by Dawoodi Bohra community
- Prevention of entry of women in temples → Doctrine of essential Religious Practices (1954)

③ Domination of one sect over other within a religion

Yet there are challenges

① against Hijab Rule → critics say everyone has freedom to express religious belief & gain education.

② concern over judicio-papism by the courts by going within realm of religion

③

India's secularism aims to promote an equal society, to transform a medieval hierarchal society to a modern egalitarian democracy respecting pluralism, inclusivity & cultural richness

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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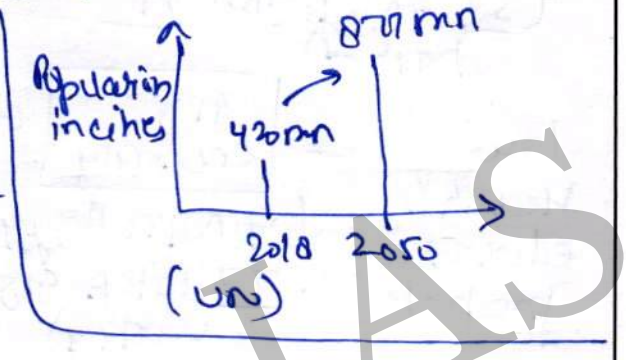
Indian cities have become major contributor to India's GDP where 30% of India's population (Census 2011) resides.

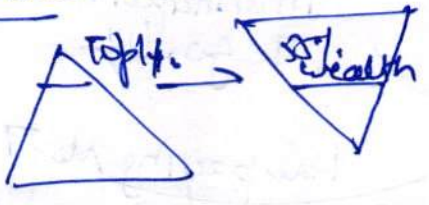
Yet, they have high contrast & paradox where world's largest slum Dharavi faces high rise apartments (mumbai)



Indian cities → landscape of stark inequality

① widening income disparities between formal and informal work

② Oxfam Report →



& top 1% → 20% of income

③ Disproportionate impact on poor with respect to climate change → flooding of slums ex Nai → drought, heat waves ex AC create more burden on poor.

④ unaffordable for poor to live in cities

⑤ Domestic violence, crime against women in cities are on rise

eg → Angali rape case Delhi 2023

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

landscape of social exclusion

(1) limited scope of social mobility
- restricted to low pay jobs
- domestic labor
- daily wage labor

(2) lack of skills (57 only formally trained) → low paying jobs → more contractualization → out of labor economy frequently → gig economy (eg NITI Aayog's 77 lakh gig workers) → low health & education prospects

(3) marginalization on caste lines / class lines

caste divides

class divides

village —migration in anticipation of good life→ city

low paying jobs

lack health & education benefits

forced to live on fringes of city

steps to make urban areas more egalitarian

(1) Institutional methods
- → separate body to look into the cause of migrants
- → Data based analysis

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Intersectionality approach
- women → need safe places
- children → education → RTE schools
- working age → eg urban employment guarantee programs

② Infrastructure methods
- → Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana expansion – affordable housing
- → Ayushman Bharat – for health indicators
- → street lighting, for safe roads
- → Capacity Building → PM Vishwakarma Yojana
- → Technical skills training eg → diploma courses
- → Boost to public transport eg delhi metro to reduce conveyance cost

③ Behavioral methods → among the urban rich
- AC @ 24 campaign
- → Reduce waste
- → nudge theory
- → public transport use

Reduce index of climate change for poor

In her book, Bamaj Sarkar & Bazar – citizen based approach / society

Rohini Nilekani says government need to come together to equally distribute the benefits of capitalism (Bazar) to all for Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : ~~1130753~~ 1130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sushi Rathaur

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Eng

तारीख
Date

24/8

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Dissent is necessary for a democracy. In a democracy, it is not important that all sing the same song"
— SC

Having dissent is a hallmark of democracy and well functioning of the Parliament.

Indian Parliament has a leader of opposition after 10 years

Role of LoP in Parliamentary system

① Important post as he/she represents the opposition candidates, and puts their point on the Parliament table

② Helps the expanding role of democracy through
- election of election commissioner
- consulted in CBI/ED chief head.

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(3) Provides constructive criticism to the government in policy making

(4) makes government on its toes in terms of accountability to the Parliament and citizens

(5) Accorded a rank of cabinet minister, plays a key role in interaction with foreign delegates and keeps in promotion of Indian interests

(6) Keeps a check on national security concerns by regularly checking with government.

Need of hour with challenges emerging

(1) Leader of opposition must be free of bias and should not have political motives while dealing with sensitive issues

(2) Promote open discussion better parliamentary proceedings, respectful of the conventions for a healthy and participative democracy to ensure

Sabka saath sabka vikas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology can enhance the Judicial system of India where over [Sirose] of cases are pending as per NJDG

Integration of Technology can lead to

(1) [Accessability of Justice]

- cheaper avenue of Justice
- villages & towns can get Justice through online Judicial mechanism
  - video conferencing
- reach the last mile

(2) [capability of Justice delivery]

- Better learning and training of Judicial officers
- Promote integration of good practices leading to wider knowledge
  - Referring to old case laws by using chatGPT, AI

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→ Better forensics, waterright chargesheets
→ enhance competency among new aspirants and people willing for Judicial services

③ Efficiency of justice delivery

1) quick disposal of cases using online methods
eg SC's FASTER, SUVACE & SUPACE

2) Reduce administrative work burden leading to enhanced efficiency
eg Filing of reports via ChatGPT.

4) There are challenges

① lack of digital knowledge & Technology mismatch
② Slow integration of Technology
eg e courts mission mode project not yet integrated fully
③ cost of affording Technology is too high
④ Lack of infrastructure in village areas for lower courts.

Technology can promote better Justice & last mile justice. Efforts are needed for more collaboration, more funds & faster delivery of online services

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's model of federalism is called as cooperative federalism or asymmetric federalism.

as (1) central list has more subjects of than state list

(2) more important powers to central like Banking, national security

(3)

SC → held asymmetric federalism as by balancing centralized authority & regional autonomy

(1) SR Bommai case 1994 — federalism was upheld as basic feature and ~~stat~~ ~~a~~ misuse of article 356 on sporadically (ques)

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(2) upholding of citizenship amendment act against state's concern

(3) Supreme Court also upheld abrogation of article 370 paving way for UT of J&K & Ladakh

(4) Keshavananda Bharti 1973 case upheld

(5) GST Amendment Act was upheld in view of common tax

Federalism in India is essential to maintain democracy yet regional autonomy is needed for healthy central-state relations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Commission of scheduled caste is a constitutional Body under Article 338 providing voice to the scheduled caste in the country.

achievements of NCSC

(1) help in interest articulation of the members of the communities

(2) consulted in policy matters to consider maximum benefit of SC in the government decisions

(3) to give due representation in various bodies to (SC)

(4) work for cases where their rights are not upheld

(5) annual report to be published & President is provided to be laid in the Parliament on various matters concerning SC

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(6) consulted with refrence to reservation related policies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet it has faced certain challenges

(1) Recommendations are non-binding in nature, making them redundant

(2) Lack of quorum or non availability of members

(3) They do not have judicial or penal powers, thus cannot punish individuals for violation of rights

(4) less discussion on its recommendations in the Parliament

(5) Lack of funds, and institutional support.

Need of hour

(1) enhanced representation to women & other minorities

(2) separate secretariat can be provided

(3) Allocation of funds

(4) Recommendations can be made binding

NCSC needs to promote voice of marginalized on the Parliament platform for a more equitable and inclusive Indian society

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary committees are formed to address the gaps in legislative work and provide detailed scrutiny of bills

2 types of Parliamentary Committees

- Standing — Permanent
  - 16 in Lok Sabha
  - 8 in Rajya Sabha
- Ad-hoc — formed as per need

Parliamentary Committees → hallmark of Indian political system

1. Provide additional research and scrutiny of bills leading to better analysis of parliamentary decisions
2. Consensus building approach where different experts are together for advanced discussions and deliberations
3. Fulfil the aim of substantive democracy

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Diverse viewpoints → help in interest articulation of all social groups

(5) enhance citizen trust in democracy.

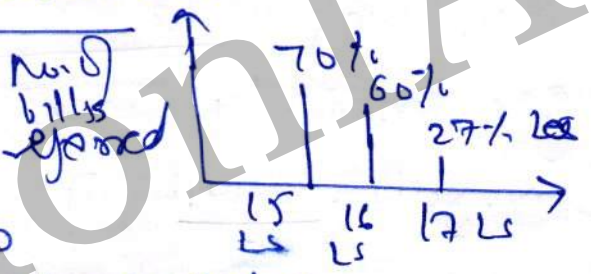
(6)

Yet they have been facing challenges

(1) Non-binding recommendations reduce their effectiveness

(2) lack of reference of bills to the Parliamentary committees

(3) 1 year of committee tenure leads to short term decision making



Need to do

(1) ensure minimum tenure of 2-3 years (2nd ARC)

(2) Promote more member partnership in committee

(3) Certain minimum number of bills need to be referred

Parliament is a temple of democracy & Parliamentary committees are a way of enhancing democratic principles boosting citizen trust & welfare

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

—2

Citizen charter represents the vision, mission and goals of a company to ensure service delivery and giving voice to the citizen to the services they can expect

Citizen charter → powerful tool for improving governance

(1) mandating citizen charter by every government department

(2) Regular audit of the activities

(3) separate charter for each activity
└ no one size fit all approach

(4) Integration with Technology for ensuring last mile delivery

(5)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

citizen charter → empowering citizens

① Provision of social audit, citizen report card

eg Bangalore municipal board made its citizen report card

② Grievance redressal mechanism

ex integration can be done with PG RAMS

③ make citizen a part of formulating citizen charter → Bottom up democracy

④ provision of using vernacular language & region specific services

Challenges
- digital divide — Internet access (2019 NSSO) — 42% urban, 14% rural
- → cost escalation for departments
- → Technology upgradation

Citizen charter can go a long way in ensuring the accountability of governance and promotion of welfare aspect of government in line with article 38

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non government organizations (NGO) are voluntary organizations that aid in developmental process and augment the welfare measure of government through better interest articulation.

Corporate donors → aid NGO

① Provide adequate funds for NGO to expand activities and represent the voice of marginalized

② CSR funds are being utilized through NGO
eg Tata MAANSI CSR initiative

③ Provide resources and support staff to be able to facilitate last mile development

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) expertise of corporate donors help in better reach
eg use of Technology in reaching the public, e-services, audit

Yes, it also leads to undermining governance

(1) vested interests of corporate donors often clash with the objective of NGO
(2) can be used to destabilize developmental projects
eg Protest against Kundakulam plant
(3) can undermine national security through leakage of data
(4) can create anti national activities - subverting the growth mindset

Todo
1) Mandatory following of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)
2) Registration of NGO & corporates
3) Periodic audit and evaluation

NGO help in aiding development in India by reaching where the government cannot and promote citizen participation achieving substantive democracy

VisionIAS

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Protection of children from sexual harassment act 2012 was brought in to address the rise in sexual harassment cases against children under the age of 18 years

Merits of POCSO Act

(1) Gender neutral laws — Thus promote equal protection of rights of girl and boy child → allows for modern day reality

(2) Stringent punishment with life imprisonment for offence
→ Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita has also extended this to capital punishment

(3) Nahme limit for reporting of crime provides an opportunity to report later when the victim is feeling safe

(4) Non bailable offence → leading to strict case process

(5) Conviction has improved to 60% (NCRB)

Yet, it should be reviewed and revisited

(1) Allow for mandatory police verification of child care homes → to cover any lapses

(2) Zero Tolerance policy against such cases

Recent Badlapur incident → POCSO court noted that delay of filing of case from school authorities side

(3) Bring in line the definition of child → as Factories Act says it's 16 and Prohibition of children in Hazardous Activities, Act says 14 years

(4) Time limit for filing of case & FIR to finish the trial on time

(5) Technological crimes → online bullying, online harassment should be covered

POCSO needs to be made stringent & strengthen the penal actions so that it acts as a deterrence against any such future activities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's expansion tendencies & hunger for global hegemony led to expansion of its infrastructure and ports along the world

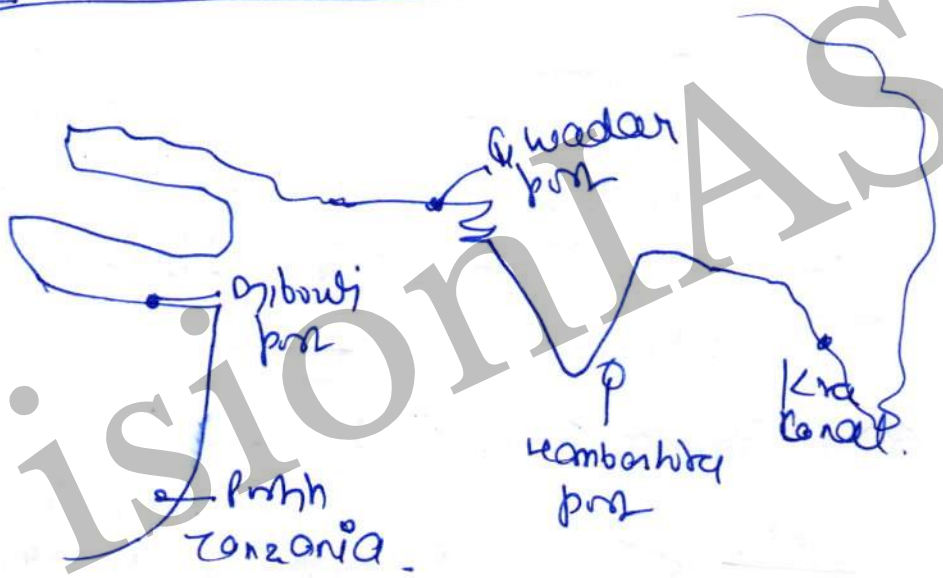

Fig:- Chinese ports in Indian Ocean

Implications for International Trade

(1) Impact on sea lanes of communication

(2) Threat to safe passages across Oceans.

VisionIAS

(3) expansion of BRI (Belt & Road Initiative) leading to debt trap diplomacy and subverting government.

Implications on economic relations

(1) Leading to subjugation of countries by taking over land under debt trap

(2) Study of Pearls strategy in Indian Ocean → hegemony over Indian Ocean Trade route

(3) impact on FTA of countries

India's efforts

(1) Countering study of Pearls with Necklace of Diamonds

(2) India's collaboration under BRICS, IMEC with like minded countries

India needs to engage more with QUAD and other groupings to be able to expand Indian Ocean sea lanes of communication & create a safe & open freedom of navigation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Intellectual Property organization (WIPO) is an international body that promotes fair & equal trade rights across the world.

Main Functions

(1) ensure level playing field in IPR

(2) promote research and innovation in trade facilities

(3) Provide countries with adequate funds, grants to be able to create innovations

(4) Promote global acceptance and growth of IPR

VisionIAS

WIPO recently held a treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and traditional knowledge – help to India

(1) It will provide level playing fields of Indian products at world scale
eg Covid vaccine

(2) Promote Indigenous research
eg Biotech, Herbs, Ayush medicines

(3) ensure good price for Indian products abroad

(4) Promote innovation for Indian products

India can benefit significantly through sharing of good global practices & enhance research.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central Board of Investigation (CBI) is a premier investigation body in India responsible for maintaining high standards of investigating crime of heinous nature & corruption

It derives its powers from Delhi Special Police establishment Act of 1946 (DSPE)

CBI → crucial role in combating corruption

① Work on high profile cases where evidence are lacking and complex nature of crime

eg Aarushi Talwar case

② Provides high standards of investigation within quick time with the help of local police

(3) Has special cadre of officers with high merit who have extensive experience in dealing with complex cases

(4) Provides for investigation in money laundering, drug trafficking where national interest is at stake.

Yet it has been criticised lately for:-

(1) Being partisan critics allege that

→ (a) takes up cases against political people on the basis of limited information allegedly

(b) use by government for curbing dissent

(c) most of the cases are against opposition

(2) Against the federal spirit

(a) Justice Lodha of supreme court called CBI a caged parrot and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

so has called it toothless tiger often times

(6) low conviction e.g. 2012-2024 out of 5297 cases, 40 resulted in conviction

(1) need against state government consent
↳ many states like Tamil Nadu, West Bengal have withdrawn general consent.

Need of the hour

(1) Independent secretariat to (B) & reduction in government backed cases

(2) enhance conviction rate through
- premics
- watertight charges
- seperation of investigation from law & order (malimath committee)

(3) Timeline for case disposal

(4) separate cadre of investigation officers

(B) should usher in as an independent investigating body, enhance the judicial framework and overall criminal justice system in India for quick case disposal to ensure citizen first, justice first, dignity first

VisionIAS

12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, many states have approached Supreme Court regarding Governors keeping the bill under article 200 for President recommendation for indefinite period of time

Governor

(1) Appointed by the Government for a five year period
(2) Acts as connecting link between central and state governments
(3) Provides for ordinances under article 212 when the assembly is not in session
(4) Gives annual motion of Thanks to the Assembly along with charity of government achievements of the past year.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lately Governors have been accused of overstepping constitutional rule

(1) Article 200 → not referring bills to ~~Parliament~~ President on time

(2) Against the constitutional mandate of going with the speech prepared by assembly → have been allegedly criticised of modifying the speech

(3) mandating floor test in the assembly even when the government had majority
eg Maharashtra case

Various Recommendations for making Governor position more neutral

(1) Sarkaria Committee recommendation

↓ mandatory governor appointment through a committee

Use article 356 sparingly (President Rule recommendation)

VisionIAS

(2) Punchi commission

- a compulsory period of 5 years for Governor
- Governor should be an external person to the state

(3) NCRCW Recommendation

- Governor to use article 200 for Presidential assent very sparingly
- Governor should not delay passing of bill by withholding assent.

Governor position is a vital cog in the Indian federal democratic system. Governor should uphold highest standard of neutrality to promote central-state relations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & USA both are shining examples of thriving democracies, rooted in long struggle for freedom and liberty.

The largest and the oldest democracy are having elections in 2024 which has highlighted significant differences in electoral practices

① Head of State

India → President, elected by Houses of Parliament & legislature

USA → Indirect election where people vote for electors, who then vote for president

② Head of Govt

India → Direct election by principle of first past the post system, (FPTP) The party with the maximum votes chooses Prime minister

USA → Head of state i.e. President is the head of government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ **Tenure**

India – 5 years

USA – 4 years

④ **Reappointment** of Head of Govt

India → any number of times

USA → two times

⑤ **Legislature**

India → direct election with FTPT and forms the lower house ie Lok Sabha

→ upper house → indirect election

Rajya Sabha → different number of seats to every state, every state Represented

USA → Senate → Lower House → Represented

→ House of representatives (upper house) every state has two seats

In India – Prime Minister is directly responsible to the lower house of Parliament

In USA → President is not responsible to Parliament

⑥ **Executive**

India → forms from the legislature, chosen by the Prime Minister

USA → not a part of legislature, chosen by President, and not responsible to Parliament

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Impeachment

India – only President can be impeached
- by both Houses, separately
- bill has to be passed
- 2/3 majority needed

USA → President, Vice President and CJI servants can be impeached
- power of representatives to pass a bill with simple majority
- Senate then has to approve after 2/3 majority

(8) Delimitation

India → To be done after every census
- Last done in 2002

USA → done on a regular basis

India and USA share relationship that goes far beyond elections & democracy. The relationship needs to be cultivated to expand economic, strategic ties to revive global peace and trade.

VisionIAS

14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Tribunal was formed under National Green Tribunal Act of 2010 and is a statutory body working to enhance environmental jurisprudence

NGT

1) chairman + 20 ex officio member
2) Regional benches
3) Not bound by procedures of CrPC, IPC but follow principle of natural justice
4) act as a quasi judicial body
5) can suo motu take cases

NGT → met its target of environmental justice

(1) has helped in evaluation of various industries and imposition of penal action on those who violate the law

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg Vedanta plant was shut when NGT had raised on its emissions into lake

(2) Promotes substantive democracy by looking into breaking of industrial norms of POSCO plant in Odisha → the plant eventually shut down

(3) Helps in raising awareness among public regarding environmental laws

(4) Strengthening of laws which comes under its jurisdiction

ex → Biological diversity Act
Public liability Insurance Act

(5) Promotion of timely compensation to citizens on violation of law resulting in health impact

ex NGT intervened when Bellandur lake caught fire

(6) Helps in giving voice to the marginalized who cannot approach court.

VisionIAS

Yet, NGT faces certain challenges

(1) Does not have judicial powers → leading it to be called a toothless tiger

(2) lack of quorum & vacancies have rendered it less useful

(3) overburdenedness judiciary as the final cases are not binding - leading to High Court / supreme Court

(4) Does not powers over wildlife protection Act 1972 & other acts → less Role

more needs to be done

(1) capacity Building and fund devolution to NGT

(2) Regular recruitment of judicial officers to enhance the capacity

(3) orders can be made binding with limited appeals.

(4) expansion of powers → getting more acts under it

NGT has the power to bring in more justice & promote sustainable development giving voice to the marginalized.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

73rd constitutional Amendment 1993 gave constitutional status to panchayati raj institutions beginning a new era of democratic decentralization

PRI → platform for competitive politics

① Provision of 3 layer of government
- Village Panchayat
- Panchayat Samiti
- Zila parishad

provides avenues for people to emerge as leaders

② Gram Sabha has become important to
- → ensure democratic principles
- → for mining of minor minerals
- → Forest Rights Act 2006

③ competitive federalism among different states on performance of districts and panchayats
ex → Aspirational District Program.

VisionIAS

Yet they have not emerged as agency of planning and service delivery due to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Lack of funds

→ less revenue generating potential

eg RBI report on municipal finances (21-23)

Own Tax Revenue – 1%
Own non tax " → 4%
Central govt grants → 80%
State govt grants → 15%

→ Inter-state disparity in revenue potential

eg Andhra Pradesh revenue receipt of Panchayat = 0.1% of state revenue
while UP = 2.5%

② Lack of functions

Low devolution of functions by the state government out of 29

lack of adequate infrastructure
eg many Panchayats do not have toilets

Revenue generation functions like local parking, cess collection are not devolved

overlap of jurisdictions of 3 forms of govt

③ Lack of functionaries

- Parastatal agencies – BDO – CEO
- Corruption/ Corporates pari or
- Planning by district planning committees not holistic, plans not shared with state govt
- low Technical skills, capacity of people working in Panchayats

There is a need to revamp PRI

① As per 2nd ARC

(a) more devolution of funds, as per Finance commission

(b) Regular conduct of elections under state election commission (art 243K)

(c) Separate election commission for PRI

(d) capacity building of officers

(e) Technology penetration for planning, of byelaws, policies

(f) Connection with civil society organization (CSO), NGO for enhanced reach

(g) Citizen participation & bottom up planning.

Principle of subsidiarity needs to be followed for PRI to evolved as modern governance form and achieve the goal of art 40 – village Panchayat as per DPSP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Interoperability in e-governance refers to usability of service across multiple platforms and web leading to wider reach.

eg ONDC — can be leveraged on web, mobile with ease of use and login facility

Steps by government to ensure interoperability & integration of egovernance system

① setting up of India stack which provides a basic platform for services

It has 3 layers
- Identity layer → KYC Aadhar
- Data layer → for payment
- Account Aggregator → for verification

eg 130 crore people have Aadhar

② setting up of UPI platform which has been developed by NPCI & can be interoperable across multiple websites like → BharatPe, BHIM

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ setting up of ONDC platform to reduce competitive & predatory pricing and providing a uniform level playing field

Regular medium	Open network for Digital Commerce
Amazon → customer	Amazon, Flipkart, Meesho → ONDC → customer
Flipkart → customer	
One platform for each	enhanced choice

④ Open Network for credit enablement (OCEN)

→ for ease of credit → with credit history being saved in the logs

→ help in credit rating of borrowers

→ ease of loans for MSME / local vendors

⑤ e-sign layer → for contract enforcement online

→ ease of doing business

→ can reduce time for enforcement of deals

⑥ Digitization of maps / land Records → Presumptive to Conclusive land titling

VisionIAS

→ 90% of cadastral maps have been digitized

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet, there are challenges

1) Digital divide → NSSO 2019 → Access to Internet
Rural – 15%
Urban – 42%

2) Data minimization & data localization issues
ex American express was asked to suspend operations till all servers are located within India

3) Data safety with rise in cases of theft & resecurity held their data
850 min Indians on dark web

4) cyber hygiene

5) Device cost still high compared to low data cost

6) Data breach, data dump, data sale

Way forward
1. effective enforcement of Personal Data Protection Act
2. mandate data localization
3. ensuring Transparency & accountability in operations
4. cyberawareness / cyberswachta hackathon

As PM Held, IT + IT = IT → India for Tomorrow
India's Internet story Youth
Information Technology

17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sexual and reproductive rights are an important component of women empowerment as held by UN

Yet, they have often been bypassed in India

(1) Societal norms

(1) women do not have control over reproductive rights, often is not involved in decision making

(2) lack of access to contraceptives

(3) Burden of family planning often on women, yet forced to undergo tubectomy (which is unsafe)

(4) early marriage → to bear a male child for the family lineage

(5) entrenched patriarchy leading to lack of women rights

VisionIAS

(6) stigma process of anonymity abortion and a social taboo against it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Legal Norms bypass women reproductive rights

(1) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act limits number of weeks as 20 weeks

(2) women not allowed to raise voice against family bias

(3) Leaders with laws & judiciary often make it mandatory for parental & familial consent

(4) caste and Religious leaders often take ethical point where abortion is not considered right.

Need of the hour

(1) Accepting women bodily rights & access to sexual & reproductive health

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) adequate provision of WASH & safe hygiene facilities to enable women to have a safe sexual health

(3) enhanced consultation with doctors under MTP Act 1971 for case to case basis for abortion

(4) Reducing legal hurdles → Quick evaluation of cases

(5) Health & reproductive facilities at all medical facilities

(6) Awareness among public regarding people's rights

Sexual & Reproductive health & facilities need to be promoted for providing equal health benefits to women

As BR Ambedkar said → "Measure the success of a nation by the progress women have made"

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India had achieved a remarkable achievement of vaccinating over 100 crore people in a record time during COVID-19 showing the medical preparedness of country.

Immunization coverage in India

Positives

(1) enhanced mission Indradhanush (5th stage) launched to cover those who were left earlier

(2) expansion of coverage of diseases in recent immunization drive

(3) maximum focus on coverage in rural area — to no. one is left behind.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Negatives

(1) lack of last mile reach eg – many tribals are left out of campaigns

(2) disease recurrence rate is high or the failure of immunity provided

(3) state & region wise disparities

Challenges that affect immunization coverage

(1) Lack of adequate infrastructure

doctors
1 : 1456 (excluding AYUSH docs)
1 : 900 (including AYUSH)

1 : 1000 WHO recommended

(2) Lack of trained and expert nurses

(3) Lack of adequate R&D in new and more virulent diseases

eg only 0.7% Research expenditure by GDP.

(4) Lack of awareness among people regarding immunization.

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(5) low number of Primary Health centres, Community Health centres in tribal areas leading to their marginalization

(6) low investment in Health — (1.9%) of GDP while National Health Policy 2017 says it should be 3%

(7) Lack of centralized act for uniform coverage across the states

To improve immunization coverage

(1) enhance the number of doctors, nurses to adequately cater

(2) expansion of disease coverage
eg cervical cancer vaccine has been introduced in Budget

(3) Promoting awareness among public

(4) mandatory visit by parents of newborn child for all vaccine → Data based decision

immunization is necessary for India to reap demographic dividend & attain universal health coverage for all.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's historic G20 successfully led to admission of Global South in the global platform

This shows the rising leadership status of India even in the midst of geopolitical upheaval.

India & G20 with admission | African Union

(1) unanimous decision to accept African union as the 21st member of G20 or (G21)

(2) shows the expansive nature of G20 where even amidst the crisis, geopolitical rivalry and trust deficit → ability to forge convergences & manage divergences
→ S Jaishankar

(3) Africa has come out from the shadow of dark continent — to an emerging continent

(4) Africa has a positive growth potential with GDP set to rise to 4.3% in 2024, whereas the world growth was 3.2%
[Economic survey 2024]

India has been raising concerns of Global South at different platform

→ even at G7, PM said

"Global south has suffered the most due to global tensions

→ food, fuel and fertilizer high price, in the midst of supply chain crisis has impacted Global south countries disproportionately.

→ with new scramble of Africa, where a new colonization has begun with respect to resource extraction

eg China building in-roads in Kenya to export metals

→ Further, at COP28, loss and damage fund was operationalized

historical responsibility of countries for emissions which impacts poor, island countries

CBDR-C

following of INDCs by countries and enhanced commitments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2nd Voice of Global south summit → India gave advance of joint development and raising concerns at international level with the theme.
"Unity for Purpose, unity for voice"

Yet, India faces challenges

1. Lower level of development compared to China → Resource Traps, Innovation commitments
2. How to deal with authoritarian regimes
3. Constant coups eg Gabon / Congo lead to failure of talks
4.

India needs to

1) Joint partnership with like minded countries
   eg Asia Africa Growth Corridor with Japan
2) renewable energy collaborations
   eg solar mamas development
3) education programs ex → IIT Madras at Zanzibar

India & Global south can together change the current geopolitical crisis to a more responsible, equitable and justiciable with

Together for everyone's growth, everyone's trust

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & UAE historic signing of Comprehensive Economic partnership agreement (CEPA) augurs well for a expansion of relationship and mutual growth of both countries.

India & UAE map

Remarkable Expansion of India & UAE ties

(i) Geoeconomic

→ CEPA – to expand trade along with over 98% tariff reduction on Indian exports

→ sharing of services, & expansion of IT export will boost our GDP.

→ 3rd largest trade ties → 2nd export destination after USA

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(2) Military / Defense exports have expanded with joint military exercise - Naseem Ul Bahr.

(3) People to People connect

→ remittance from UAE to India

→ recent opening of BAPS temple will further augment cultural connect

(4) Transport / connectivity diplomacy

→ UAE is a key partner of IMEC (G20) which would expedite trade transfer.

→

(5) energy diplomacy

→ UAE lies on our sea lanes of communication

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Yet, there are certain challenges in the relationship

(1) rising geopolitical crisis in the region

Houthi attack in Indian ocean

Strait of Hormuz has been a constant boiling point

(2) with middle east crisis, 1242 has not been (India's UAE partners) very productive

(3) Further escalations along the Horn of Africa has led to stalling of IMEC

(4) Trade has largely been in India's benefit leading to reduced products for tariff wt.

way forward

(1) enhance diplomatic meets.

(2) open up new sectors for tariff reduction

(3) defence exports to ~~mi~~ UAE could be expanded.

India & UAE can together help in reduction of escalation of crisis & talk for peace as both are mutually beneficial. As PM says "Diplomacy & dialogue" can lead to economic growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01130753

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SURBHI PH THAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Eng

तारीख
Date

21/8/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature Priya Verma

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food Processing Industry is a sunshine sector with 30% contribution to agricultural GVA and employment of over 12 crore people.

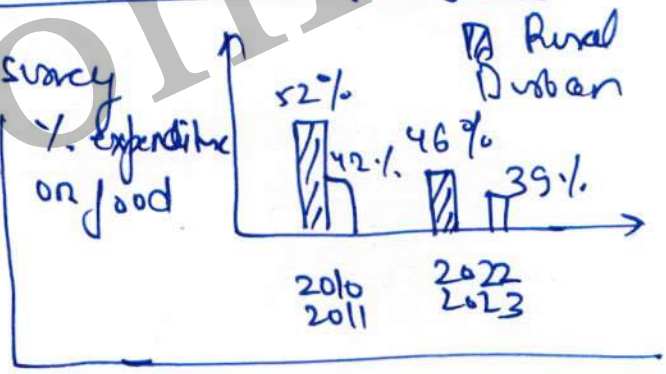
Rapid growth of food Processing Industry

① Increasing per capita disposable income of people → $2600

② Reducing expenditure on cereal / foodgrain

eg Recent NCES survey

As per Engel law, people are now spending more on non-food items



Yet, as per Bennet Law → share of fruits, vegetables has increased in food basket

③ growing horticulture production and Yield

eg Cereal / foodgrain → 328 mn tonnes | 2.5 tonnes/hectare
Horticulture → 342 mn tonnes | 12.9 "

As per economic survey 23-24

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But it has also led to food safety challenges

(1) lack of scientific storage leads to wastage of approx 20% of food products

(2) Suboptimal quality standards & breaching of FSSAI norms

eg maggi had MSG in more than specified amount

(3) lack of export potential due to Phytosanitary measures as per WTO

(4) Pilferage and pest infestation in warehouses

(5)

Measures needed

(1) Investment in storage infrastructure

eg use of Negotiable warehouse receipts

(2) Policy certainity with respect to exports

(3) Ayment quality standards as per ISO9000 & FSSAI guidelines

(4) mandatory periodic tests to ensure external additives are within limits

value addition in food products can go a long way in doubling farmer income, reducing dependence on agriculture and boost economic growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Distribution System has led to increased accessability of food to poor & vulnerable people with over 80 crore being provided foodgrain under PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.

Farmer
→ central govt procures
→ state govt
→ FPS → customers

Supply chain of PDS

Fair Price Shops are vital in entire PDS chain
→ help in accurate beneficiary identification using e-POS machine
→ last mile delivery of grains
→ eliminate bogus Beneficiaries

VisionIAS

Yes, FPS has been facing challenges

(1) Inclusion & exclusion error leading to non efficient disbursal

(2) Licensing of FPS becomes a competitive process
→ leads to corruption

(3) e-PoS machine often fail → leading to denial of ration

(4)

Ways to make it more effective

(1) Technological integration of ePoS with Aadhar & Biometrics → full coverage

(2) Auction process of licensing
→ some can be given to SHG on pilot basis

(3) regular monitoring & audit of FPS

Smart PDS is the novel way of improving PDS with RFID tags, geotagging of trucks to ensure last mile delivery & efficient allocation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian agriculture contributes to 18% of national GVA but employs over 45% of population leading to low marginal utility & disguised employment.

Indian agri-tech startups are helping in

(a) enhancing farm productivity

(1) Through efficient soil nutrition mapping, need of water use efficiency

eg use of expert systems and google vision to map water needs

(2) enhanced research in seed to make it pest resistant

eg 109 new seed varieties launched

(3) Technology integration in monitoring crop quality

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) enhancing market access

(1) use of Technology for market information
eg ITC - echoupal

(2) enabling use of negotiable warehouse receipts to enable farm credit & quick inventory disposal
eg Uhrre has been working in e-NWR

(3) online exchange for trading and efficient contract forming
eg Pramaan exchange for contract enforcement

(4) use of chatGPT / chatbots to resolve farmer query.
eg Saagu-Bagu of Telangana use chatbots

Need → Invest in R&D from 0.7% GDP → 2%
→ innovation ecosystem ← easier patent, ← Regulatory sandbox
→ Industry-academia linkage with PUSA (IARI)

Startups & Technology have the potential to revolutionize agriculture and make agripreneurs for economic growth

4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SWAMITVA schemes has led to drone mapping over 96% area to ensure land record digitization for achieving the aims of land reforms

Role of digitization of Land Records

1) enable movement from Presumptive → Conclusive land Titling

2) ensure reduced pendency in courts
e.g. 5 crore cases pending (NJDG)
→ over 60% land related

3) Farmers can use land for credit
→ Boost agriculture growth
→ Personal disposal income

4) Integration of fragmented land holdings possible as cadastral maps (70%) digitized → can be

used to allow for farm mechanisation

(5) enhance agricultural growth

via allowing for Regular plantation of crops

→ land ceiling can be done

Yet, there are challenges

(1) old, legacy documents are difficult to digitize

(2) Increasing family conflicts on land

(3) Different state laws → as land is a state subject

can create problems in enforcing contracts

(4) Delay in judicial proceedings lead to pendency & stalled growth.

Need to → Integrate Adhar with land records. (Economic Survey 24)

→ ensure fast-track courts for land related.

Land Reforms can go long way in reducing the agriculture problems & ensure farmer friendly growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

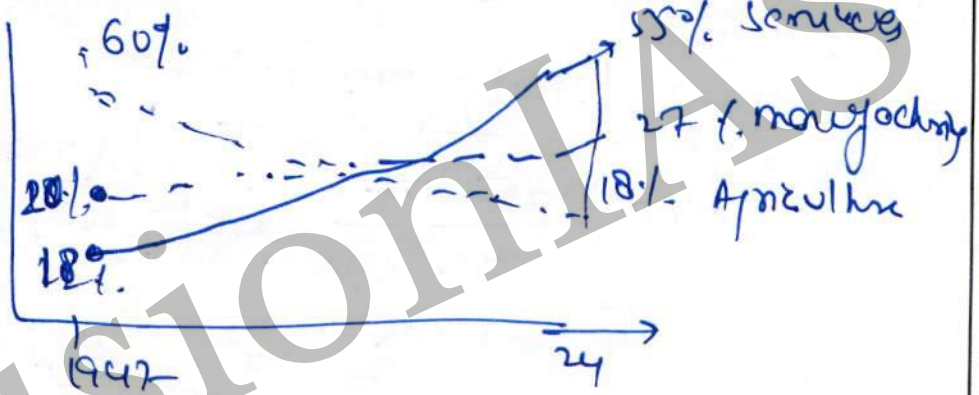
VisionIAS

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has traditionally been agriculture economy moved to service sector directly leading to premature deindustrialization of manufacturing sector.



manufacturing led growth model

(1) exploit demographic dividend

18–59 years – 65% population

manufacturing is labor intensive

low level of skills @ 5% formal skills → can be absorbed in manufacturing

more people from agriculture to manufacturing

VisionIAS

→ schemes like PM Vishwakarma can be used in Skilling, Reskilling & Upskilling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Accelerate economic growth

- Domestic consumption led demand driven model → India → ease of high disposable income
- Ease supply chain issues, domestic availability will ensure self reliance
- export of products like mobiles → India → 98% of mobiles sold in India are made in India
- Network products & participation global value chain & semiconductor manufacturing plant

---

Challenges

- low R&D growth — 0.7% of GDP
- low MSME employment
  - Gives MSME (low employment elasticity)
  - Ilo employment
- dualism or missing middle

Adequate regulatory overhaul, ease of entry and exit, regulatory sandbox for innovation & patents and investment is needed for boosting manufacturing & making India a manufacturing powerhouse

VisionIAS

6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Global climate change induced warming and correspondily rise in sea level is leadily to increasing coastal hazards as mumbai is sinking by 1cm/per year showing the grave situation

Increasing natural hazard

(1) sea level rise leadily to livelihood crisis & impact on coastal lives
eg sinking of munne island in Kerala

(2) Ocean acidification leading to stratification → inducing fishes & biodiversity loss

(3) Amplified monsoon rain due to global temperature rise

(4) Increasing the biodiversity & wetland → Breaching aquifers & groundwater

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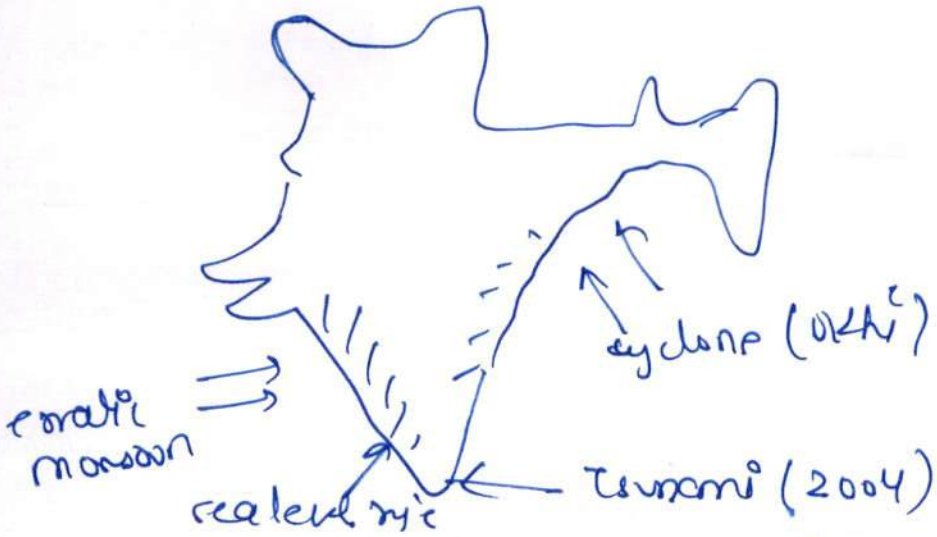
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin



India's coastal communities & hazards

To enhance the resilience of coastal communities

① [managed Retreat] of receding coastal space as per CRZ norms
↳ limited infrastructure build up

② [Traditional methods] → Kulkarni – below sea level farming
→ stony homes using mud.

③ [Collaboration] of state government with traditional communities
eg SFG – SWAMIH is working on revitalizing wetlands in Maharashtra

④ [Conserving Biodiversity] → Amrit Dharohar
→ protection by mangroves against cyclone
↓
use of MISHTI for mangrove conservation

Revitalizing old Indian ways along with modern technology can go a long way

7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Green credit programme has been launched recently by ministry of environment as a voluntary tradity of credits to protect environment & contribute to sustainable development.

It extends beyond carbon management to promote sustainable environment

① Voluntary in nature → creates an inner drive to contribute

② Reduced legal hassles as compared to earlier schemes

③ may be used by CSR funds

④ Lack of targets may lead to genuine achievement

⑤ Open for all → people can take up

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns about implementation

1. Greenwashing by companies under the sale of green credit
2. Regulatory compliances may deter companies
3. limited sector → trees affestation, water conservation
4. overlap with existing models like PAT may create confusion
5.

To make it more robust

1. enhanced awareness among public → social media
2. enhanced tangible benefits eg Quick refund sale of certificate can be done

It can help in achievement of India's panchamrit targets & accelerate India's energy Transition.

VisionIAS

8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Navigation in Indian Constellation has been designed & developed indigenously to enhance capability of India in civil & military navigation systems.

NAVIC
- Total satellites → 3 – geosynchronous, 4 – geostationary
- 1500 km beyond India can also be visually available

Existing Tech
- GPS – USA
- Baidu – China

Need of NAVIC

(1) use in military sector & armed conflicts

a During Kargil war, USA denied GPS to India

(2) enhanced space situational awareness
- → National security
- → Internal Security Threats

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Boost innovation by attracting startups to ISRO

(4) Promote international collaboration with countries who have such technologies

(5) Used in reaping the potential of demographic dividend

- education
  - Massive Open Online Course (MOOC)
  - SWAYAM
  - DIKSHA
- Health
  - Telemedicine
  - Sanjeevani
  - e Sanjeevani OPD
- Governance
  - expansion of services to villages

(6) enhance India's deterrence capability as our defence movement will become more proactive

Shekatkar committee & Kayi'l Renew committee had both recommended setting up own navigation system to put India on the global map & enhance our defence

VisionIAS

9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per FATF, 3-5% global GDP is reduced due to the impact of money laundering leading to financial implication in India & abroad.

Black money → Placement → Layering across multiple activities → Integration → white money

Money laundering mapping

Cyber enabled financial crime → new frontier of global money laundering

① use of deep/dark web to steal data

↳ Recently held that data of 84 crore Indians is on dark web

② modern financing using AI/ML → data breach, data dump, data sale → breaching the sovereignity of country laws

③ extortion through Blackmailing → phishing, Ransomware

④ use of organised crime syndicates for internet radicalization & procurement of weapons

↳ Recent reports allege Hamas is procuring weapons via Twitter sale

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Use of facebook for connecting different criminal groups → avoiding regular contacts

To address the issue Government has to

(1) Strengthening laws of domestic countries → Benami Transaction, Hawala Transactions, NDPS Act

(2) Intelligence sharing among the institutional setups → IB, RAAW, NTRO along with Interpol, Mossad, etc

(3) Global cooperation through FATF, RATS-SCO and UNIDO for cross border money laundering.

(4) Investment in Tech-upgradations

ex → Startups in cyber domain, Nanomanufacturing

(5) Watch over external funding into NGOs

Regulatory methods, strengthening cross border cooperation, better investments are need to create a robust anti money laundering framework & create a safer economy

VisionIAS

10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has achieved a new milestone of 21,000 crore of defense exports in FY24 → a new paradigm of innovation in defense

Need of Technology adoption in defence

① self reliance & Indigenization of defence economy

ex → India is 2nd largest importer of arms

② for quick response in times of conflict and enhance India's deterrence

③ move from a reactive / defence movement to a proactive engagement with enemy

④ deal with pincer strategy of China protect & prepare India for geopolitical crisis.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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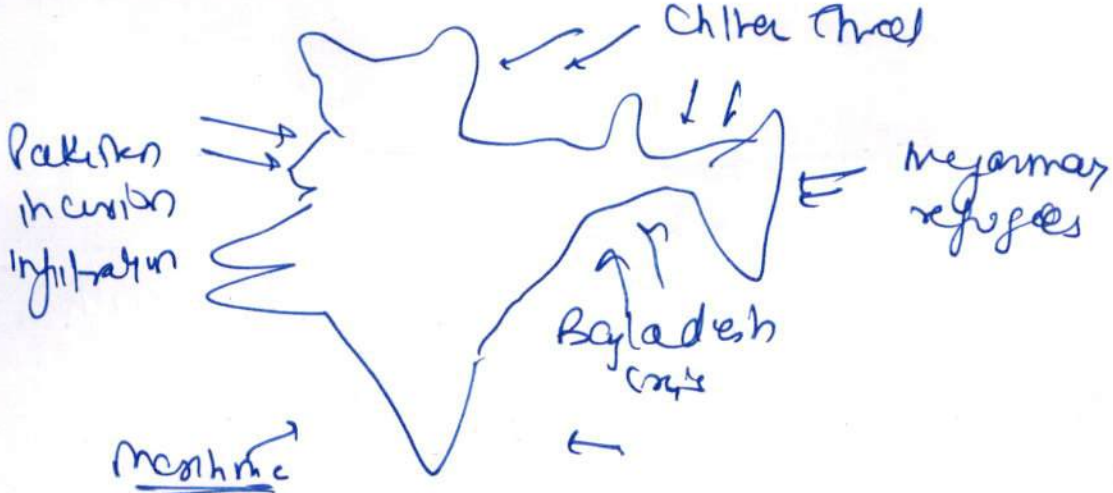


India faces a 4 front war

Challenge

(1) Lack of Research & Innovation → 0.7%

(2) Traditional bureaucratic red tapism

eg Focus on Liaucion or GSQR

(3) lack of civil military fusion

(4) low expenditure on defence

SIPRI 2023
- USA $900bn
- China – $280bn
- Russia – $100bn
- India – $80bn

Defence auto exp → ecosystem
- iDEX
- Defence Industrial Corridors

To do
1) Startups Boost
- Teanbo – night vision goggles
- Indoor → made 3D map in shoes

2) Reduce compliance – ease of patent, innovation

As Chanakya say →
If you lose shastra → you lose wihne
If you lose shastra (defense) → you lose nation
Defence Technology is needed

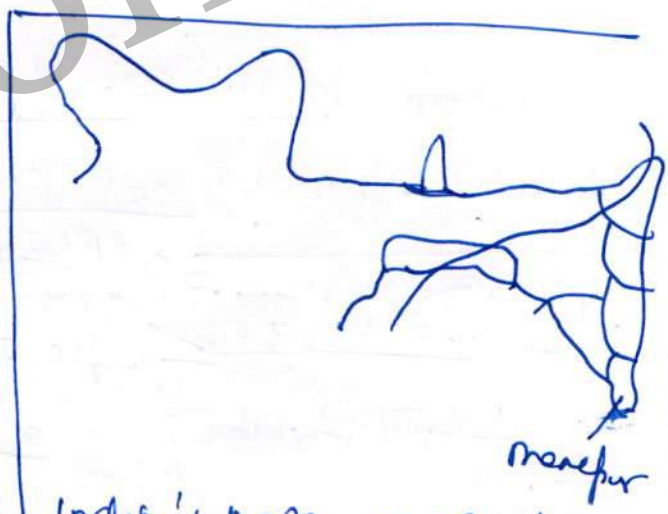
11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North-eastern Region is abundant with raw material for Industry and huge hydropower potential & oil availability.
Yet it has been facing issues in development of Trade & Industries

① Terrain & Topography issues

→ Height is varying across the north eastern himalayas
→ mountains & over 100 rivers
→ lack of integration with far flung areas



India's North-east Region

② Insurgency

→ from myanmar, coups & infiltration

Manipur crisis

Refugee crisis leads to instability

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) **Supply chain bottlenecks** due to lacking integration with the rest of country & low Transportation avenue

- Roads are the favorite mode of Transaction due to ease of availability
- underdeveloped railways leads to huge cost to industries

(4) **vulnerability to disasters**

- frequent landslides
- earthquake prone — whole north east is in zone V
- Glacial lake outburst flood in Sikkim damage Industries

(5) **Low cultural connect**

→ not integrated with mainstream

→ cultural resilience & resistance towards Indian industries

measures taken to enhance the development of trade & industries

(1) **Development of conducive Infrastructure**

- expansion of roads under BRO
- Sela Tunnel
- Sadiya Dhubri Bridge
- BRupen Hazarika Bridge

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Governance steps
- → ministry of DoNER → development of northeast established
- greater grants to vulnerable states
- expansion of UDAN scheme for connectivity
- setting up of AIIMS, IIM Silchar for getting talent

(3) enhanced security deployment
- Buffer BSF, Assam Rifles, Resource mobilization
- Diplomatic connect with Myanmar to ex Op. Sunrise deter attacks

Must to do
- (1) Cultural assimilation
  - Xaxa committee on enhanced People to People ties
  - Internship programs across states to enhance assimilation
- (2) Investment expedited to attract investment
- (3) greater incentive to industries
  - IT tax rebate
  - free from customs duties

NE region is Jewel of India, tapping its potential is key

VisionIAS

12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

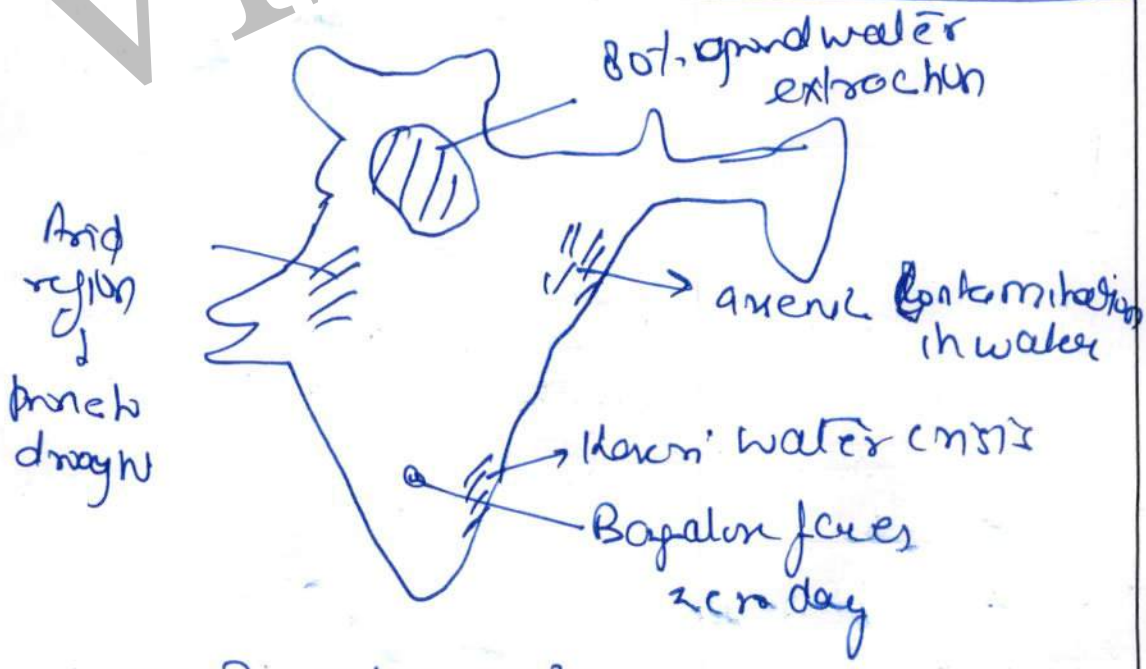
In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 18% of world's population yet 4% of global water resources and 45% of population dependent on agriculture

This shows the dire need of ensuring better irrigation efficiency

climate change
- → Increased climate change intensity → flood/drought frequent
- → El Nino becoming common
- → Global warming → drought
- → sea level rise → percolation in groundwater



India & water crisis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

growing water ~~scar~~ scarcity

① **Availability**

- 1952 → 6000 m3/pppd
- 2020 → 1370 m3/pppd

NITI Aayog report

- groundwater recharge sub-optimal
  Between 2007–2017 → over 60% extraction (CSO)
- Falling aquifer levels
  ⇒ water now available at 400–500 m depth in Punjab/Haryana

② **Quality**

- → arsenic contamination in West Bengal
- → groundwater contaminated with agriculture runoff → pesticide, fertilizer

micro-irrigation systems

① Ensure **per drop efficiency** of crops & water is enhanced

② **sustained** & **quick Release** will lead to saving on extra flow

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Targeted delivery of water → enhanced crop productivity → positive feedback loop

(4) Recharge of groundwater will be efficient

(5) Reduced surface Runoff → saving nearby lakes & ponds → biodiversity will increase → Recharge of aquifer

For enhanced micro-irrigation efficiency

(1) Use of Technology
- 3D mapping of water body
- expert systems to measure historical water use pattern
- monitor requirements of water by soil periodically

(2) Investment in water saving Technologies
- drip irrigation
- sprinkler "
- Aher Pipes

(3) collaboration with countries like Israel

India needs to move from land use productivity to irrigation use productivity i.e. from tonnes/hectare to m3/hectare to ensure sustainable & reliable agriculture for having contribution to economic growth

13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian railways have the 4th largest network with over 65,000 km of railway tracks promoting movement of over 3.5 bn people annually and significant contribution to freight movement

Issues pertaining to freight Transportation

① Higher freight transportation cost due to **cross subsidization**

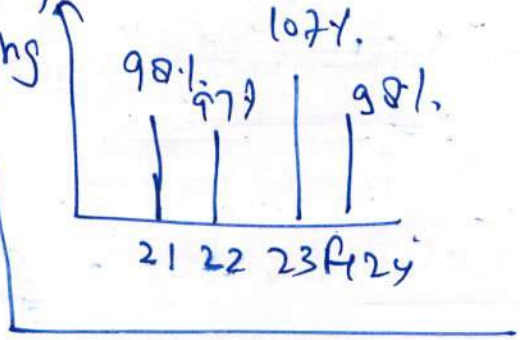
eg Domestic Transport of People → low cost

losses recovered from freight

Freight Transport → higher cost

② Higher **operating ratio** due to excess expenditure

Operating Ratio

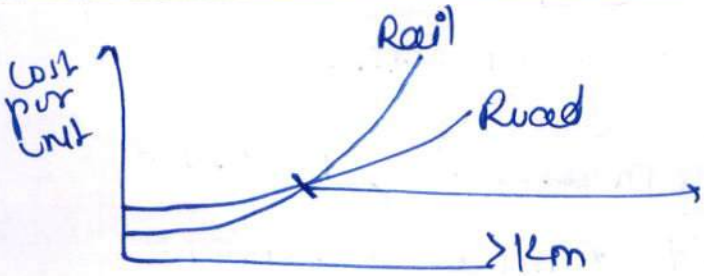


③ Lack of **modernised tracks**

eg Both passenger and freight move on same tracks → Priority given to passenger movement

(4) lack of investment in freight movement as modern Technologies like KAVACH and collision brake systems are used on passenger vehicles first

(5) lower government budgeting to freight domain

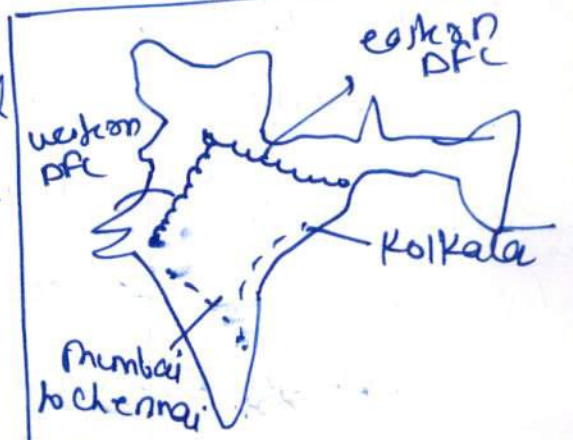


Beyond a point, Rail becomes more cost economic

Strategies to overcome issues

(1) Adequate investment in Ro-Ro for Rail on Roll off efficient multimodal connectivity & ease of Transport

(2) integration with Gati shakti, National monetisation pipeline to enhance revenue for investment



Railway network

DFC – Dedicated freight corridor.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) expansion of railway lines dedicated to freight and regular MRO (maintenance, repair and overhaul)

(4) International collaboration with countries like Germany, Russia who use mostly railway for freight movement

(5) enhanced safety measures, to ensure no accidents and efficient movement

(6) Integrated channels for seamless connectivity, quick grievance redressal and e-services for companies using railnetwork

e) Champions 12.3 have been advocating for use of railways under Krishi (Kisan Rail) for movement of agricultural products

Railways need to be driven by Nav Manak (Better human Resources), Nav Anjan (innovation) and Nav Sanrachna (Investment in R&D) for ensuring they are the new frontiers of economic growth

VisionIAS

14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has been ranked at 8th position in climate change performance Index (2023) for significant achievements in renewable energy sector.

Factors that have aided India in making strides in renewable energy

(1) Institutional Factors — in setting up right mechanism for coordination & collaboration → Regulatory Bodies like BEE, Policy — National solar, wind Policy

Policy — Ministry of environment

(2) Commitment by the government at forums like COP-26 → Panchamrit Targets (2070 - climate neutral)

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(3) Research & Innovation by startups leading to growth of sector
eg Solar parks created by startups

(4) Investment
- Green Hydrogen → 19,600 crore
- PM Surya Udaya Yojana

(5) Dedicated bodies for different issues
- National Solar mission
- National mission for Himalayan ecosystem
- PAT for energy sector.

India - forerunner in global renewable energy transition

(1) Global collaboration
- International Solar alliance
- One sun one world one Grid
- Global biofuel alliance

(2) Collaboration on New areas
eg MAHARISHI for millets production at G20.

(3) India has achieved INDC as per the commitment held at COP26

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Yet, **India faces challenges**

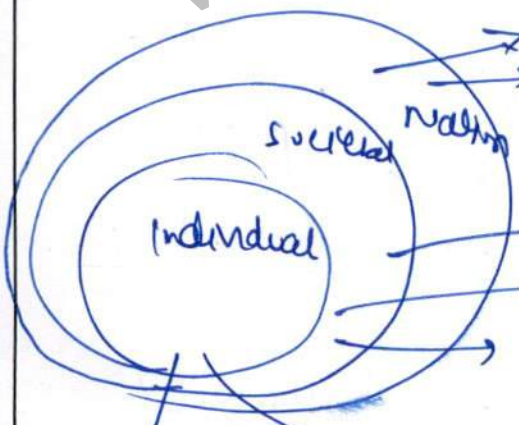
(1) huge dependency on coal – energy
→ (imported fossil) fuel for vehicles

(2) dilemma over energy needs of 1.4 billion people vs Transition

(3) investment needs – As per UN, India needs $ 1.7 trillion for climate neutrality by 2070.

(4) issues with Performance Trade – Carbon Tradeoff
Greenwashing

To go forward, multipronged approach is needed



→ Strong laws & implementation
→ investment
→ outlook to innovation
→ Healthy lifestyles
→ nudge towards Mission LiFE

Individual Behavior & AC @ 2C campaign

Corporality

climate change is a reality. The sooner we adopt mechanisms to deal, Better will be the future

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

overuse of pesticides & fertilizer has been a concern as mentioned by economic survey 23-24 where N : P : K ratio is

4 : 2.8 : 1 (Ideal) 7 : 4 : 1 (Actual)

Agricultural Runoff → environmental pollution

① Degradation of soil quality leading to lack of nutrient availability in soil
→ leads to damage of ecologically restorative capacity of soil due to continuous cropping

② water pollution due to run off of water having pesticides & fertilizer leading to eutrophication, nutrient contamination

③ Groundwater Becomes contaminated with pesticide rendering it non-useful.

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(4) **Biodiversity impact** on Birds local species who cannot survive in poor quality water

(5) Affecting quality & availability of water

as per capita consumption availability due to enhanced usage

1950 → 2020

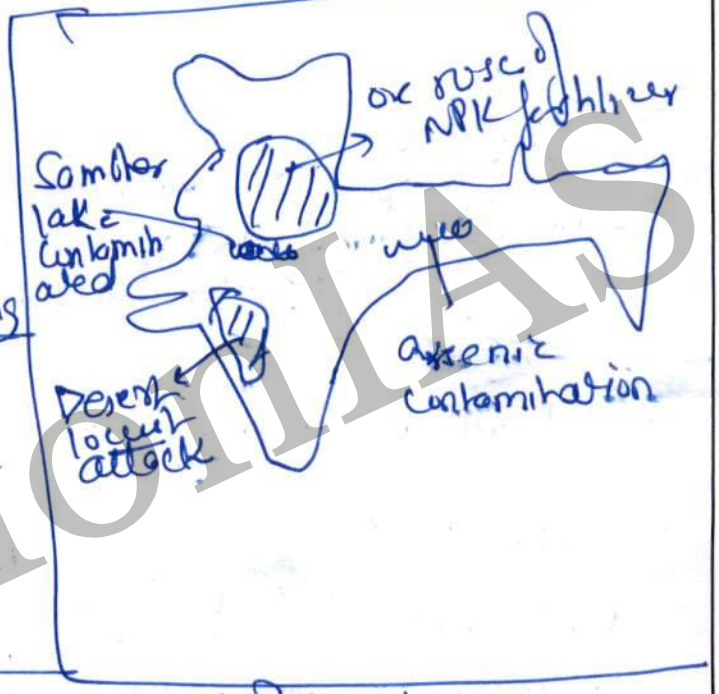
6000 m3/ per person per day → 1300 m3/ pppd

(6) Damage the rivers flowing downstream

eg Pollution in Ganga

(7) Drying and turning of lakes

eg Bellandur lake caught fire in Bangalore



measures to mitigate impact of agriculture

(1) **Institutional measures** → Regulation by central ground water body & CWC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Strict implementation of laws to regulate the use of pesticides
→ Regular audit
→ quality mapping

(3) Technology Integration with farmers to analyse adequate quantity of fertilizer & pesticide needed.
eg use of expert systems, Google robots, 3D mapping to check nutrient levels

(4) Revisit subsidy policy of fertilizer
→ Integrate POS with land Records to ensure only farmers use
→ Revise MRP norms to bring in private sector
→ Industry compliances needs to be enhanced

Agriculture contributes 18% to GDP yet it suffers from Underemployment & disguised employment. Agriculture needs to be made remunerative, farmer friendly and efficient to protect both economy & environment for a healthy India @ 75

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

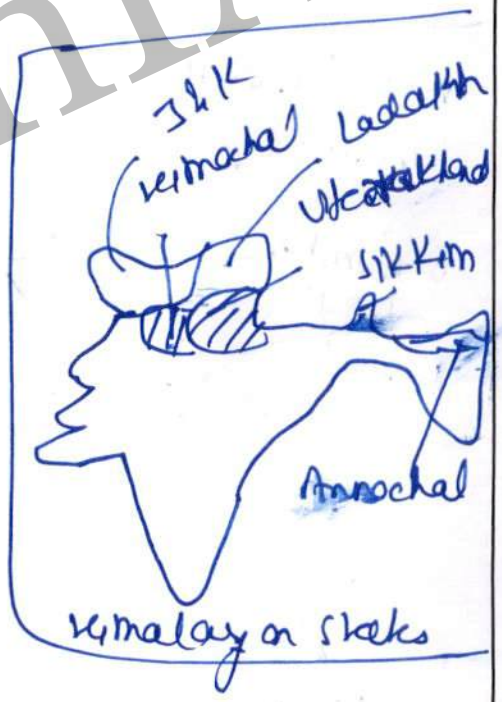
The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increasing cases of disasters in the Himalayan region have become common due to human interventions leading to environmental and livelihood damages

growing influx of tourists

1) Rise of social media
2) Rise of influencers & Wonder Travel
3) Rising disposable income
4) Increasing awareness
5) Better connectivity through udaan, vande Bharat



↓

1) Increased pollution
2) Over dependence on tourism → economy becomes less diversified

DISASTER

Carrying capacity Breached ← lack of adequate investment in infrastructure

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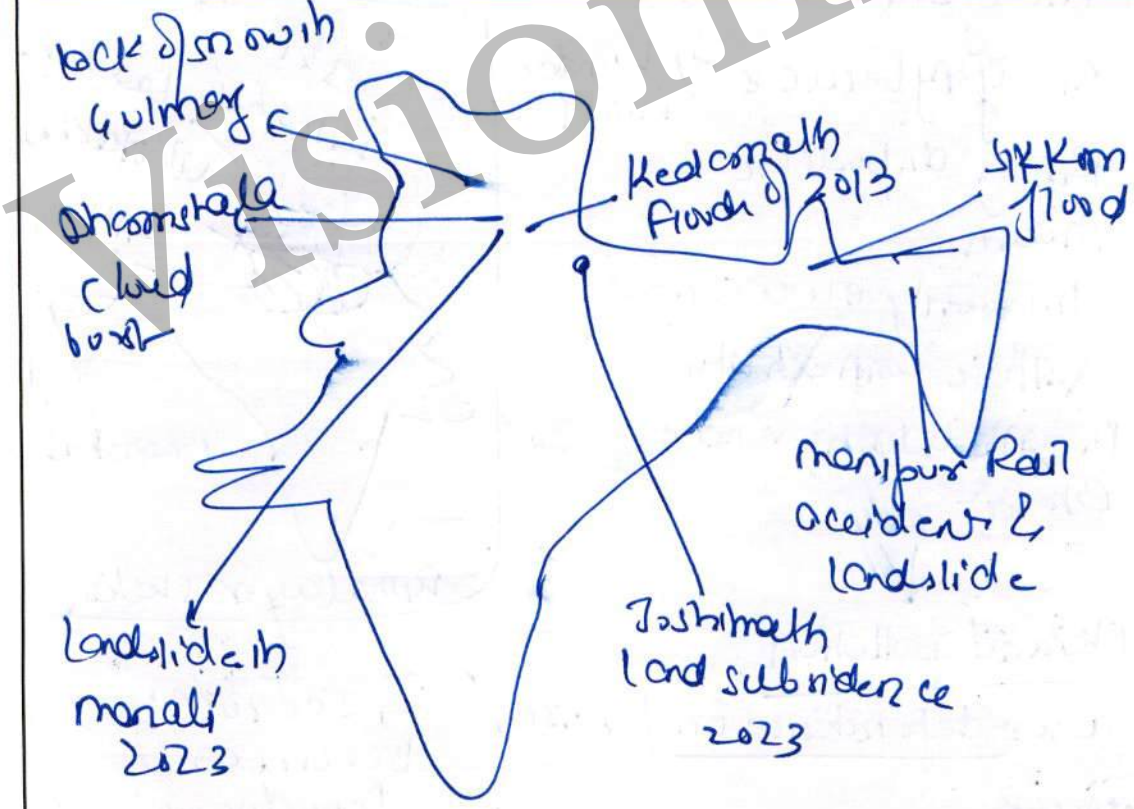
Measures to implement ~~such~~ to prevent disaster

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Infrastructure measures

- People friendly & accessable → Atal Tunnel (Manali)
- environmentally safe → Bamboo crash Barrier
- Development of Homestays eg In Auli
- Push to green transport eg EV
- Remove building bye laws eg Joshimath (Mishra Committee recommended)



Recent disasters in Himalayas

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Institutional measures

- mandating audit & regular monitoring of such places
  - early warning system for an impending systemic disaster eg earthquake prone zones
- Better Policy on Tourism
  - eg Kedarnath → number of daily Tourists capped
- Promoting sustainable tourism through Ropeways, local Transport

(3) Behavioral measures

→ Nudge Theory for responsible tourism
eg UR taped bottles can be returned for WRs in Tungnath to reduce plastic pollution

→ mandating use of dustbins in every car entering Rishikesh.

→

Responsible & sustainable Tourism is essential to maintain Himalayan states pristine and pure for a long time

17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Superconductors are devices that can have properties of zero resistance and 100% conductive powers for smooth movement of electrons through the metals.

They are not found naturally as they require zero tolerance to heat, temperature, humidity etc.
Yet they has been made in labs under extreme environment.

Superconductor fuel innovation in Science & Tech.

① Advanced Particle Physics for research in deep technology & innovations in meta physics

② Nanotechnology To show how movements in metal occur at a concrete level

eg ~~ISR~~ IISc study on nanomuvements in a heating iron rod.

(3) Boost bio genomics & development of vaccines under a controlled environment

(4) enhance mobility innovation as they can be tested in electric vehicles & resistance capacity

(5) Quantum Technology often works under extreme environments where natural law of physics are often found working.

(6) Additive manufacturing like 3D printing, use of robotics

(7) Nuclear reactors where ~~superc~~ superconductivity can help in achieving criticality

(8) Develop of medicines through well researched test & trials

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

To boost superconductor research

(1) ecosystem of innovation & R&D is necessary
- → Regulatory sandbox
- → lower patent risk

(2) Boost private sector Investment
- → adequate grants by ministry of science & tech
- → industry academia linkage
- → more R&D expenditure

(3) autonomy to institutions like IISc
- → enhance International Collaboration
- → setup dedicated centres of excellence

Research in superconductive can enhance India's GDP by accelerating innovation

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has been expanding IPR patent granting of over 1000, reducing time from earlier 14 months to 2 months and more focus on patent innovation. Yet, we have lagged behind many advanced countries like China & USA where annually ~25000 patents are granted

laws of Intellectual property rights

→ Copyright law → for invention & new development

→ Patent law

→ participant in TRIPS

→ Geographical Indication Tag 2010

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yes there are challenges ⇒

① Enforcement challenges

- enhanced cost of applying for a patent
- limited time period for renewal
- compliance becomes difficult due to pirated products

② Regulatory Challenges

- Bureaucratic Red tapism in granting patents
  eg Compulsory
- Overlapping Jurisdiction between different laws

③ Administrative challenges

- ensuring no conflict with international laws becomes difficult
- lack of manpower & skilled workforce in patent offices to evaluate the efficacy of patents

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward to deal with challenges

(1) Streamline institutional setup

- Director General of Patents to have authority over granting
- Regulatory streamlining, reducing jurisdictional complexity, clear guidelines

(2) Use of Artificial Intelligence/machine learning to track IPR

- eg expert systems → can guide on the innovative aspect
- Deep learning → to check plagiarism & piracy

(3) International collaboration

- WIPO treaty of Traditional knowledge & patents
- Training & exchange programs → expertise
- Learning from best global practices
- eg Berne's law of europe

IPR laws are to be made robust & inventive to emerge as innovation capital of world.

India's ranking in Global Innovation Index at 38th (2023) shows the gradual upward trajectory towards Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vijyan, Jai Anusandhan

19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theaterisation of commands is the process of integration of three services of Army, Navy & airforce in strategic areas to enhance joint cooperation and synergy

India has only one theatre command i.e. Andaman & Nicobar theatre command.

Challenges in creating Integrated Theatre Command

1. Bridging differences among the three services → different culture → different way of working
2. Legislative acts and terms of service often in clash
3. Resource distribution complexity as Army gets the most fund
4. Regulatory challenges → hierarchy → delay in decision making

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's security challenges are huge

Theaterisation of command → Greater Integration and rationalization of manpower & resources

(1) Joint leadership → lead to streamline decision making
→ leadership can be in communication with the government
→ The team can focus on main tasks
→ enhance synergy of communication

(2) Rationalization of manpower
→ Sharing of Best practices and legacy knowledge

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Promote joint tactical training
↓
enhanced expertise & awareness

↳ Improve surveillance mechanism & deterrence

(3) Resource Rationalization
↳ Reduce extra burden on exchequer
↳ Shorten MRO - maintenance & repairs
↓
streamline utilization of existing capacity

The creation of commands is a vital cog in the overall defence makeover. It becomes essential to be swift & agile in the modern geopolitical parlance.

⇒ USA renamed its Pacific command as Indo-Pacific command due to rising importance of Indian Ocean.

India has taken note of it and thus needs to be an enhanced agility in defense & civil-military fusion

VisionIAS

20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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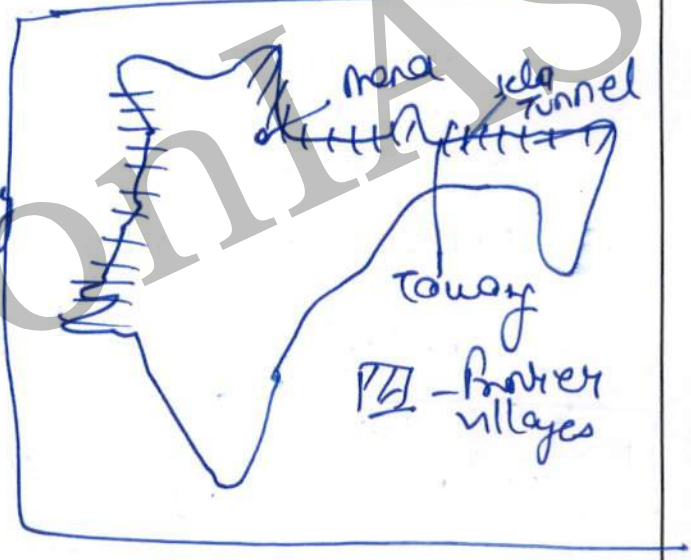
Recently, PM renamed the last Indian village mana as the first Indian village showing the importance of frontier villages in our security strategy.

Treating Border villages as first villages – geographically



① Since they are in close proximity to the neighbouring country

- Promotion of tourism
- Better access to resources
- more people to people connect
- Reduced ghost towns eg Sou villages in Ulkarkhand
- provide employment to locals
- Bring them on the map of development

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Better facilities to ensure security

① more Investment in capital expenditure
eg m-power in northeast can be leveraged.

② Direct in contact with enemy in case of war

③ They are a strategic asset for recce and information
eg Bhakkarwals (shepherds) are regular in contact with Army on enemy movement in J&K

④ Ensure supply chains & support to frontier force of ITBP

Measures taken by Government

① Vibrant villages Program in all States under with China to boost - investment
→ People connect
→ tourism

② earlier Border Area Development Program has been expanded.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Infrastructure Boost
- → Sela Tunnel in Tawang
- → Atal Tunnel near Rohtang
- → Sadiya Dhubri bridge
- → Umlingla Pass
- → largest railway bridge (suspension) near Kashmir

(4) Boost to Border Road organization for investment in Road safety

(5) Reinvigorement of ITBP, Army, UDAN initiative

Iman Needs to be done

(1) enhanced budget expenditure on defense

USA → $900 bn
China → $280 bn
Russia → $100 bn
India → $84 bn
— SIPRI 2022

(2) enhanced surveillance against Xiaokang villages set up by China

(3) Boosting innovation & startups for aiding security forces eg night vision goggles, 3D maps

Border security is crucial for maintaining national sovereignity & ensure economic growth

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